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## Guerrilla Chiefs Warn Rhodesian War Will Go On

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Joshua Nkomo has vowed to fight the "internal" majority-rule settlement being negotiated with increasing success in Salisbury.

The envisaged settlement will provide for blacks to have voting rights for the first time in almost a century of white rule, but Mr. Nkomo warned on Friday that "polling stations will become military targets."

Mr. Nkomo, who with Robert Mugabe leads the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front, made his promise of continued warfare during a news conference in Lusaka, the capital of neighboring Zambia.

In London yesterday, Mr. Mugabe said the constitutional agreement was a "treacherous deal entered into by reactionary forces."

"We regard this conspiratorial deal as of no consequence," he added. "Our war will continue to escalate."

The Patriotic Front is not represented at the settlement conference, which in the last week has achieved a breakthrough accord on constitutional principles. The participants have also agreed that guerrillas may join the future armed forces if they wish.

The constitutional aspect of the agreement gives whites large legislative say during the first 10 years of black rule but virtually prevents them from getting cabinet posts.

"All power will remain in the hands of the white minority and

all the machinery for repression will remain unchanged," Mr. Nkomo said.

Intelligence sources in southern Africa say Mr. Nkomo's own Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union controls a growing, relatively well-trained and disciplined army which has yet to be committed in full to the five-year-old guerrilla war.

Authoritative figures released in October, 1977, put the organization's military strength at about 4,000 in Zambia and 600 in Rhodesia. But the sources said the group has been recruiting black Rhodesians—often through abduction—at a rate of about 1,500 people a month, including teenage boys and girls.

The three black groups negotiating with Prime Minister Ian Smith cast aside rivalry and made a common proposal regarding the structure of a pre-majority-rule interim government, conference sources said.

They proposed the establishment of a ruling council of state that would include the leaders of the four participating groups and an independent chairman. A council of ministers would take care of day-to-day affairs and implement state council policy.

Smith Urges Approval  
LONDON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The Rev. Ndabalingi Sithole said yesterday the agreement he and other black moderates reached with Mr. Smith was accepted by the majority of Rhodesians and should be approved by Britain.



Joshua Nkomo

Mr. Sithole, who opens talks with Foreign Secretary David Owen tomorrow, said he was "quite optimistic" that the British government would put its seal on the negotiated settlement—despite its rejection by the hardline Patriotic Front leaders.

"Some people do not believe that Mr. Smith has accepted the fundamental principle of one man, one vote. This may be so, it may be not, but I am satisfied we are moving in the right direction. I believe that what is happening now in Zimbabwe will change the course of history and bring freedom to the country."

Demonstration in Berlin  
BERLIN, Feb. 19 (AP)—West Berlin police used clubs yesterday to disperse demonstrators backing a black take-over in Rhodesia. The police said they arrested 17 persons after members of the Marxist Communist Bund of West Germany held an unlicensed demonstration.

In the House of Commons tomorrow, Mr. Kilfedder said he wanted urgent action but feared most parliamentarians "will look upon it as just another incident in Northern Ireland."

The militant Protestant leader Ian Paisley said the bombing showed "the IRA is far from finished." He demanded Ulster Secretary Roy Mason's removal from office and for a tougher politician as a replacement to "root the IRA out completely."

Elsewhere in Northern Ireland, fire destroyed a number of shops in Omagh, Ballymoney and in the industrial sector of Belfast.

Bombs Located  
There were no injuries. An Army bomb disposal team located three other incendiary devices in Omagh before they exploded.

In Belfast, two men were admitted to a hospital with gunshot wounds in the leg after being "knee-capped"—a favorite punishment from IRA gunmen.

U.S. Delegation Leaves Ethiopia After Talks  
By John Darnton

NAIROBI, Feb. 19 (NYT)—A U.S. delegation left Ethiopia yesterday after discussions on improving relations.

The group, headed by David Aaron, deputy assistant for national security, met Friday in Addis Ababa with Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader.

The U.S. representatives, who described the talks as "frank and correct," said it was hoped that the meetings would "be the basis

of improved relations between the United States and Ethiopia."

Earlier last week, Col. Mengistu, whose government has drawn close to the Soviet Union, threatened to break diplomatic relations with the United States, Britain and West Germany if they continued "causing the bloodshed of the peoples of Africa."

He charged that the United States was "deliberately supplying arms to Somalia in its war against Ethiopia by providing them to Somalia's allies. The United States has denied the charge, and has called on Somalia to withdraw from Ethiopia.

Possible Exchange  
The Addis Ababa talks are believed to have touched on a possible exchange of ambassadors—the two posts are vacant—and on the issue of U.S. compensation for \$40 million in military equipment that Ethiopia paid for before it abrogated a military pact in April.

Ethiopian sources in Addis Ababa said their country had accepted "in good faith" that the United States was not deliberately funneling weapons to Somalia, but had taken the view that it was up to Washington to insure that

Train-Wreck Suspect Seized by W. Germans  
BADEN-BADEN, West Germany, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—Police said yesterday they had arrested a man suspected of sabotaging railroad lines.

The man, aged about 35, was caught in Freiburg, near the French border, on Friday, police said. The last incident was in October when 20 passengers were injured in the derailment of an express train near Freiburg.

## Many Casualties Reported, Hostages Safe

# Cypriots Fire on Egyptians Raiding Jet Held by Arabs

LARNACA, Cyprus, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Greek-Cypriot National Guardsmen fired today on Egyptian commandos to halt their attempt to rescue 16 hostages aboard a Cyprus Airways DC-8 jet by two Arab extremists. All the hostages were freed unhurt after the two gunmen surrendered.

The gun battle on the runway raged for more than 50 minutes. A Cypriot official said that the national guardsmen used heavy weapons fire on the U.S.-built Hercules transport that carried more than 100 Egyptian commandos to Larnaca from Cairo.

The Egyptian plane caught fire and "many aboard were killed," the official said.

There were reports that as many as 12 Egyptians had been shot. It was not clear whether all had been shot by Cypriots, or whether some had been hit by gunfire from the terrorists.

Journalist Killed  
The 12 hostages were seized at the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia yesterday after the extremists killed Youssef Sehal, a prominent Egyptian journalist. Four crewmen were aboard the plane, which authorities furnished after the Hilton raid.

Mr. Sehal had been in Nicosia attending a meeting of the Afro-Asian solidarity Association. Egyptian bullets pierced the plane's tanks as the commandos began their attack. "A spark would have ignited the plane," said Capt. Bill Cox, one of the two British pilots. "It's a miracle we are alive."

Several Egyptian commandos drove a jeep down the runway, and a helicopter landed to aid in storming the Cyprus Airways plane. But a Greek-Cypriot soldier threw a grenade that exploded in the vehicle, killing and wounding the occupants, Capt. Cox said.

Arabs, right, with grenade, herds hostages into a van at Nicosia hotel Saturday.



Arabs, right, with grenade, herds hostages into a van at Nicosia hotel Saturday.

"If they had not done that (threw the grenade), then I would not be here talking to you," he said.

A Cypriot official said that the Egyptian commandos "attacked the Cyprus Airways aircraft unexpectedly while crucial negotiations were going on between the authorities and the two gunmen." Greek-Cypriot troops "then launched a counterattack against the Egyptians, using armored cars."

Cyprus radio reports said that the Egyptian commandos opened fire on the Cypriot plane. Several commandos disembarked from the plane and "began firing indiscriminately in all directions," the government statement said.

Some of the bullets hit the control tower, where Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou was conferring with Cabinet ministers, the statement said. The President left the tower and drove to the nearby town of Larnaca for safety.

The statement said that the airport battle came while an agreement for the release of the hostages was near.

Grabbed Extremist  
When Greek Cypriot policemen grabbed one of the extremists, he ripped open his shirt and shouted: "I am a Palestinian. Do you want to see? Why he did so was unclear."

The Greek-Cypriots had promised the two Arabs that they would not be harmed and evidently sought to give them safe passage in exchange for the hostages and crew. The Palestinians demanded and received passports, a Greek-Cypriot official said.

Although the Hercules was per-

mitted to land, Cypriot authorities did not want the commandos to interfere in the negotiations.

"The Egyptians moved outside their plane to save their own (the four Egyptian) hostages," an official said. "The Greek-Cypriots opened fire to stop them."

A Greek-Cypriot soldier prevented reporters from approaching the battle area. Flares from the Hercules were visible from the airport building after the

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## But Sees Political Problems for Carter

# Castro Asserts Intention to Restore U.S. Ties

By Jack Nelson

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—President Fidel Castro says he wants normal relations restored between Cuba and the United States but understands that political problems, including the Panama Canal treaties, complicate such an undertaking for President Carter.

"There are political problems in treaties," Mr. Castro said in an interview here. "And Carter knows them and he is trying to

get the treaties through the Senate.

"Getting the treaties passed by the Senate takes precedence over normalization of relations," Mr. Castro asserted.

Some supporters of the treaties have expressed apprehension that moves to improve relations with Cuba at this time could cause additional rightist opposition to ratification of the treaties.

Mr. Castro, in an expansive mood after two hours of joking

and animated conversation with a group of U.S. businessmen at a reception late Friday night, also answered questions about Cuban involvement in the Ethiopian-Somalian war.

Mr. Castro and Vice-President Carlos Rodriguez defended the use of Cuban troops in Ethiopia, and Mr. Rodriguez denied reports based on U.S. intelligence sources that Cuban pilots were flying missions in Ethiopia.

Mr. Rafael Rodriguez, in an hour-long session with a reporter and some of the businessmen on the trip, said that Cubans were invited to Ethiopia to help protect that country's territorial rights. He said it would be "out of the question" to think Cuban forces would cross the border into Somalia.

Mr. Castro also emphatically denied reports issued earlier last week that Soviet pilots were flying air defense missions here, replacing Cuban pilots who then could fly combat missions in Ethiopia.

"I will tell you one thing. That this is not a new thing about how Soviet instructions are work-

ing in our armed forces. We have at times some more of them, or less according to our needs," he said.

"But we are getting more Cuban pilots all the time. So we have support enough to take care of our country. I don't think this has caused a problem for the United States. I don't know why it should cause a problem."

Asked if Soviet pilots were replacing Cuban flying missions in Ethiopia, Mr. Castro replied, "No."

And asked if Cuban troops would remain in Ethiopia after a settlement of the Ethiopian-Somalian war, Mr. Castro said, "I can tell you one thing. I do not want to make any kind of a declaration concerning the Cubans. The Cubans are the ones who have to answer these things—even to a declaration. It is up to Ethiopians to say, not the Cubans."

Effort Seen  
Mr. Castro's assurances on the Soviet pilot issue, and similar assurances given earlier Friday to some of the businessmen by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## After Haldeman Claims U.S. Was Asked Tass Calls Alleged Bid to Bomb China a 'Lie'

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.—The Soviet Union has branded as "nonsensical" and "a lie from beginning to end" the claim by former Nixon adviser H.R. Haldeman that the Kremlin invited the United States to join in a preemptive nuclear strike against China.

The reaction to the account in Haldeman's book, "The Ends of Power," was carried by Tass. Haldeman claims in the book that the Soviet Union amassed a nuclear force along its border with China in 1969 and then asked the United States to join a preemptive strike against China's infant nuclear capability.

"Haldeman's nonsensical statements are a lie from beginning to end and pursue provocative and only provocative aims," Tass said Friday.

It noted that Henry Kissinger and former U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers had denied the claims. Mr. Kissinger was national security adviser to Richard Nixon at the time. Haldeman was Mr. Nixon's assistant.

Tass added that "any Soviet proposal of this kind was out of the question, as it would run counter to the foreign policy of the U.S.S.R., directed at the establishment and development of normal interstate relations with all countries, including the People's Republic of China."

Tass also said that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has "repeatedly" proposed to China that

the two Communist powers make "firm and permanent commitments" not to attack each other.

Western diplomats here reacted to the Haldeman claims with surprise, although one noted that "there was a current of thought then that this sort of step was being considered by the Soviets and considered seriously."

The late winter of 1969 is generally considered to mark the low point in Soviet-Chinese relations. T-29 had been deteriorating for several years, and the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia raised Chinese concern that the so-called "Brezhnev doctrine" entailing the Kremlin's "obligation" to intervene where Socialism is imperiled might be applied to China.

In March, 1969, two bloody clashes occurred along the Soviet-Chinese border. In his biography of Mr. Brezhnev, author John Dornberg says, "The evidence is persuasive that a pre-emptive military strike at Chinese nuclear installations was seriously under consideration in the last summer or early fall of that year."

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## 5 Missing, 30 Hurt in Blast 20 Seized After Ulster Bomb Kills 12

BELFAST, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Security forces arrested 30 IRA suspects yesterday in the hunt for the bombers who killed at least 12 persons in a restaurant explosion.

In Dublin, the Prime Minister Jack Lynch of Ireland condemned the bombing as a "horrible and savage crime perpetrated by 'evil beasts who have no place in society.'"

In a speech to the annual conference of his ruling Fianna Fail party, Mr. Lynch again denounced IRA violence as preventing any movement toward unity with Northern Ireland.

"So far 20 people have been arrested and the operation is continuing," a police statement said as the hunt for the killers went on. "Those arrested are suspected of being active in IRA terrorist activities and their numbers include members believed to be prominent in the IRA command structure."

400 in Restaurant  
The arrests were made hours after a bomb explosion ripped through a restaurant in the Castlereagh Hills, seven miles east of Belfast. The restaurant was packed with about 400 persons—including Catholics and Protestants—attending a dinner of the Northern Ireland Motorcycle Club.

The explosion started a fire which engulfed the restaurant. Police recovered the remains of 12, or possibly 13, mangled bodies from the wreckage. At least 30 other persons were injured and five persons were still unaccounted for.

It was Northern Ireland's worst terrorist attack in six years.

Gerry Pitt, leader of the mainly Catholic Social Democratic Labor party, said the attack was "a barbaric and brutal crime which will shake the name of the IRA in Ireland forever more."

Ulster member of Parliament James Kilfedder said he would try to have the incident raised

China to Convene Legislature on Sunday in Peking  
HONG KONG, Feb. 19 (UPI)—China announced yesterday that the fifth National People's Congress, the country's legislative body, will be convened next Sunday in Peking.

The NPC session will be preceded on Friday by a meeting of the fifth national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, an advisory body that once served as a constituent assembly.

The NPC is expected to review the new governmental policies and personnel changes made since the death of Mao Tse-tung and purge of the Gang of Four in 1976.

The convening of the NPC is part of the new leadership's attempt to return to constitutional rule and broaden the base of government.

Another focal point of the NPC is whether Premier Hua Guofeng, who also is chairman of the Communist party, will retain the premiership. There is widespread speculation that he may give up the post to concentrate on party affairs.

Carter Conference  
After the talks broke down yesterday, Mr. Carter met for 90 minutes with Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, economic adviser Charles Schultze and trade adviser Robert Strauss. The President and Mr. Marshall have emphasized that they would pre-

fer a negotiated national settlement, but Mr. Marshall said last night that there was no basis for further negotiations.

He said that both sides wanted a settlement, but "they are frustrated," and all but predicted government intervention this week.

While none of the President's options is as good as a negotiated settlement, he said, "We believe that all of these options are preferable to a prolonged stalemate."

The coal industry called the union's latest demands "incredible," and a spokesman said today, "We stand by our statement."

The union's 39-man bargaining council was demanding all the protections included in the 1974 coal pact—which expired on Dec. 6—plus guarantees of a 37-per-cent wage increase in the offer they rejected earlier this month. The council voted unanimously yesterday against the "last, best, final offer" of the industry.





## Government Silent

## Chad Rebels Claim Capture Of Strategic Desert Garrison

PARIS, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Insurgents fighting in Chad said yesterday that they had captured the strategic desert garrison town of Faya-Largeau after more than two weeks of battles.

A spokesman for the Libyan-backed guerrillas said that the town fell Friday night. He had no details. The garrison, in the center of a desert about 800 kilometers north of the capital, N'Djamena, was defended by 2,000 government troops, sources here said.

The rebels, fighting to gain control of the region, attacked with about 2,000 troops, the sources said.

Two weeks ago, the rebel group said that it had captured Faya, another garrison to the west of Faya-Largeau. The claim was not

denied by Chad. If today's claim is true, the government has only one foothold in the area, Ouadi-Doua, northeast of Faya-Largeau.

President Felix Malloum has accused neighboring Libya of backing the guerrillas and of illegally occupying the extreme northwest region of Chad.

The rebels want independence for the desert region, which is about the size of France. It borders Libya to the north, the Sudan to the east and Niger to the west.

## 1974 Abduction

The rebels attracted publicity in 1974 by capturing French ethnologist Françoise Cluzard. She was held for almost three years and released after Libyan mediation.

In N'Djamena, Chad officials could not confirm or deny the report that Faya-Largeau had fallen.

Last week, informed French sources expressed concern over the military situation in northern Chad. They said that rebel forces had surrounded Faya-Largeau and held the airport.

## Libya, Chad in Accord

BEIRUT, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Libya and Chad have agreed to work toward restoration of diplomatic relations which Chad decided to sever on Feb. 6 to protest alleged Libyan military aid to the rebels.

The agreement was announced yesterday at the end of talks between Chad and Libyan officials in Tripoli. Reports quoted a communiqué as saying: "The Chadli side decided to withdraw its complaint (against Libya) from the UN Security Council and to work for the restoration of diplomatic relations."

## Two Die in France

SNOW ISOLATES West England, Devon Water Cutoff Feared

LONDON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The worst blizzard in 30 years struck west and southwest England today, with snowdrifts of six feet reported in some counties.

Snow isolated many villages in Devon, Cornwall and South Wales and stranded thousands of travelers. Most roads in Devon were blocked and power cuts threatened. Hundreds of vehicles were abandoned and the Royal Air Force ordered emergency helicopter flights to help stranded residents.

"The picture is grim," a Devon County spokesman said. "Much of our machinery has been lost in the snow but we are doing our best to open up some of the most important roads."

The automobile association reported "near-Armageddon" conditions in southwest England with Dorset, Somerset and parts of Wiltshire and Hampshire isolated by the snow.

The weather canceled most weekend sporting events with 28 football matches postponed. A soccer game between Plymouth and Bradford City was halted when the players could no longer see the goals in the snow and the referee collapsed because of the cold. Referee Ron Crabbie said, "Even one of my watches seized up because of the cold." Horse racing was canceled throughout Britain.

Meanwhile, two inches of snow fell in Paris today—the third cover of snow in a week in a city that normally has two a year.

Snow and ice on roads between Paris and Normandy blocked hundreds of cars. Drifts of up to a meter were reported near the Seine estuary port of Le Havre.

Charles de Gaulle Airport was closed for four hours while snow was cleared from the runways; 28 flights were delayed or diverted.

Reuters reported that an Air France Boeing 747 with 260 passengers on board skidded on Orly Airport's snow-covered runways today and also into an adjoining field. No one was hurt.

Some of the winter's heaviest snowfalls interrupted road, rail and air traffic in southern West Germany today and all available snow-clearing equipment moved in to clear blocked highways and rail lines.

Bus and streetcar traffic was virtually halted in Munich and nearly all flights from nearby Rhein Airport were canceled, including international flights. There were also huge traffic jams on autobahns in southern Bavaria, neighboring Baden-Wuerttemberg and Rheinland-Pfalz.

At least two persons have died as a result of harsh weather in France, one a 26-year-old woman who froze to death near Avignon. The second victim was an elderly man who died of a heart attack.

In Scandinavia, the temperature fell below zero. Temperatures were minus 14 Fahrenheit.

## Tunisia Partly Lifts Curfew Set Jan. 26

TUNIS, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—The Tunisian Interior Ministry has announced a partial lifting of the curfew imposed under a state of emergency on Jan. 26.

The curfew was introduced after several dozen persons were killed in rioting during a nationwide strike called by Tunisia's National Labor Federation.



REACTION IN CAIRO—Emotional crowds gathered along the funeral procession route for slain Al-Ahram editor Youssef Sebati in Cairo Sunday.

## Cypriots Fire on Cairo Rescue Commandos

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shooting stopped. Witnesses near the scene said that they saw bodies strewn around the Egyptian aircraft.

The explosions and gunfire sounded at first as if the Egyptians and Greek-Cypriots had created a diversion to frighten the extremists. As the battle continued with red tracer bullets piercing the darkness, it became apparent the gunfire was not part of an attempt to save the hostages.

## 'A Miracle'

Capt. Cox said that everyone aboard the aircraft, including the two gunmen, "hugged the floor."

It's a miracle everyone came out of it alive," he said. There was "a concentration of Egyptian fire at the cockpit and the front door. The aircraft was peppered with holes and was running with fuel. It was lucky not to blow up."

Cyprus radio reports appealed for blood donors but gave no casualty toll.

In Lebanon, meanwhile, Palestinian sources said that Palestinian Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat had dispatched a 14-man commando unit to Cyprus yesterday. But, the sources said, Cypriot authorities refused to permit an assault, and they left.

A Cypriot government spokesman refused to comment on this report. It was not clear whether these reported Palestinian commandos were still at Larnaca when the plane landed.

The executive committee of the PLO denounced the assassination as "treason against the Palestinian cause."

A freed hostage, George Batal of Lebanon, said that the terrorists told their captives, "everybody who went to Israel with Sebati will die, including Sebati."

## EEC Fiscal Aides To Meet Today

BRUSSELS, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Common Market finance ministers will review the state of the economy in their nine nations today, with the meeting expected to last for the first time in two months.

The discussions will focus on current low growth rates and the imbalance of payments. The ministers will examine prospects for the rest of this year to see if new measures are needed, the officials said.

The current weakness of the dollar may be discussed although it is not on the formal agenda. Other points are the commission's plans to raise loans to help weaker sectors of industry and to emphasize the EEC's plan to achieve economic and monetary union. Both plans are not ripe for final decisions and the talks will only be procedural, they added.

## Desai Disallows Concorde in Indian Air Space

SIDNEY, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Concorde supersonic airliner would not be allowed to use Indian air space, Prime Minister Morarji Desai said last week.

Mr. Desai, speaking to newsmen before leaving for home after a four-day meeting of regional Commonwealth countries, said he was not convinced that the effects of supersonic booms on people and property were harmless.

But he said that if European governments gave permission for the aircraft to fly in European air space India might reconsider its position.

"Until that happens, I am afraid there is no hope of a quick air route into Australia over India," he said.

Mr. Desai's decision was a setback to British Airways plans to fly the Concorde to Melbourne. The Australian government has already given Britain permission to fly the Concorde over the country.

## N. Zealand Left Wins By Election

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The National party government of Prime Minister Robert Muldoon was handed a major setback Saturday when it lost a parliamentary seat of a large rural district to the leader of the Social Credit Political League.

In a by-election to fill the seat vacated in December by the death of Speaker of Parliament Sir Roy Jack, Bruce Beetham defeated National party candidate James Bull, 6,265 to 4,894.

The victory gives the Socialist party its only seat in Parliament. The ruling National party now has 54 seats and the Labor party 32.

## Cosmos-990 Launched

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched Cosmos-990 Friday, Tass reported yesterday.

## Damage to Alpine Life Noted

Winter Sports Seen as Ecological Threat

By Paul Holmann

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The crowds of eager young people from abroad passing through this Alpine crossroads city show that winter sports in the mountains have become an international mass movement, but a new environmental lobby here warns that it ought to be curbed.

Ecologists in the capital of the Tyrol say that the proliferation of hotels, second homes for city dwellers, condominiums, snowmobiles and sports installations are seriously overburdening the scenic valleys and slopes around here.

Ski runs and ski lifts especially are being denounced as frequent causes of grave damage to alpine vegetation, wildlife, water supplies, the mountainscape and the climate.

## Soil Damage

"The time has come to limit further growth of winter sports and tourism in the Alps," said Siegfried Morscher, professor of

It's a miracle everyone came out of it alive."

He said that there was "a concentration of Egyptian fire at the cockpit and the front door. The aircraft was peppered with holes and was running with fuel. It was lucky not to blow up."

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## Fire Party Destroys Franco Second Home

LA CORUÑA, Spain, Feb. 19 (UPI).—A fire early yesterday partly destroyed the summer home of the late dictator Francisco Franco. Officials said no one was injured but that damage was extensive.

The cause of the blaze was still unknown, but officials said they could not rule out arson. The blaze swept through a wing of the empty, medieval-style home home which was donated to Franco in 1938 during the Spanish Civil War.

## Israeli Anti-Guerrilla Action Is Reported in South Lebanon

BEIRUT, Feb. 19 (AP).—Israeli troops and armor were reported here today to have overrun a tiny village in south Lebanon as part of a new effort to push Palestinian guerrillas from Israeli northern border areas.

The pro-Libyan Beirut newspaper Al Itifak Al Arabi said a mechanized Israeli Army force occupied the Moslem village of Meis el Jabal last night.

The paper carried front-page pictures of Lebanese fleeing the village, along with interviews describing the alleged attack.

The report followed a claim by the Palestine news agency Wafa that Israeli forces and Lebanese rightist militias were "pushing in to seven Lebanese border villages."

Denial Issued

In Tel Aviv, however, an Israeli Army spokesman today denied the reports that Israeli forces had captured the villages in southern Lebanon. He said the reports were "totally untrue."

A United Nations official in Beirut said a "true observation" post near Meis el Jabal reported that the guerrilla claims were exaggerated. "But there are indications something is under way," he said.

The newspaper reported that the Israeli operation was mounted after a two-mile road was built from the Israeli frontier to the village during the previous 48 hours.

A vegetable peddler, Zeab Karout, was quoted as saying the occupation was "bloodless, but panicking." He was quoted as saying 10 Israeli armored cars and personnel carriers entered Meis el Jabal and others were given with bilhams to the population to remain calm.

Flight Reported

"Afterward, the raiding force set up checkpoints and began to search houses," Mr. Karout reportedly said. "People panicked."

## Torrijos Offer Is Reported In Drug Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP).—Gen. Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian leader, has made a conditional offer to surrender his brother to face U.S. narcotics charges in an effort to win support for the Panama Canal treaties, an aide to Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., said.

Gen. Torrijos told Sen. Dole, and Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., on Dec. 30 that he would turn over his brother Moises to U.S. authorities or arrest his brother himself if the United States showed such proof as to support the charges according to Dole's aide who was present at the meeting. The aide did not wish to be identified.

In an interview appearing today in the Atlanta Constitution, Gen. Torrijos is quoted as saying: "I have begged for proof. If such proof exists, I would put my brother in jail."

Drug Enforcement Administration officials take the position that they have no authority to make evidence available to Gen. Torrijos, a source familiar with the DEA case said.

Grand Jury Matter

"This was a grand jury proceeding and it would be up to the U.S. attorney or the court to decide whether it could be released," the source said.

Officials at the Justice Department, which supervises U.S. attorneys as well as the drug agency, have said nothing in public about how they might respond to the offer but an administration source said department officials are taking steps to respond to it.

The issue will be raised during a closed Senate session Tuesday to discuss allegations that the Panamanian chief of state, his relatives and other ranking Panamanian officials have been involved in drug trafficking.

Sen. Dole, an opponent of the treaties, called for the closed session, and the Senate leadership agreed. The debate is being held in secret because it involves hundreds of classified documents in the files of the DEA, military intelligence agencies, the State Department and the CIA.

Officials of those agencies say most of the files cannot be made public because they would reveal the identities of confidential sources. They claim in addition, that disclosure of some of the material would damage national security.

Both Innsbruck professors and other environmentalists who were interviewed here advocated rigorous licensing of sports installations in Alpine areas. They all said that regulatory agencies were under strong political pressures, especially from municipalities, to authorize the construction of new lifts and runs.

## U.S., UN Distressed

## Thais Forcibly Repatriate Laotians

By Henry Kamm

UBON RATCHATHANI, Thailand, Feb. 19 (NYT).—For the last three months, Thailand has been returning Laotian refugees to Laos, sometimes handing them over to the police or soldiers who mistreat them in sight of Thai officials, the governor of Ubon Province said.

Gov. Pramoon Channachamrong's disclosure was greeted with distress by U.S. and United Nations refugee officials in Thailand. It was the first official word that Thailand had begun a policy of returning refugees. For whatever reasons, the flow of Laotian refugees into Thai camps has declined by two-thirds since November, UN and U.S. officials reported.

Of the 101,177 Indo-Chinese refugees in Thai camps, 82,511 are Laotian. In addition, thousands of Laotian refugees are living outside camps. The governor said that they were being rounded up and taken to camps.

## Thais Pressured

The return action was taken as the United Nations high commissioner for refugees and many countries, particularly the United States, were trying to persuade Thailand to resume Indo-Chinese refugee assistance. Financial assistance has been offered to Bangkok to help with such resettlement.

Last November, Thailand reversed its policy of accepting many of the refugees temporarily until a third country gave them permanent asylum. It announced that it would return those who it decides have escaped because of economic difficulty, not for political reasons.

The regional office of the UN refugee agency said, "We have not accepted and continue not to accept the returning of people to Laos without our having an opportunity to see these people before any drastic action is taken."

## Reprimands

A highly placed U.S. official said that whatever the motive-

## U.S. Is Urged To Take More Asian Refugees

BANGKOK, Feb. 19 (NYT).

A committee of U.S. citizens called yesterday for the adoption of a long-range program by the United States to admit more Indo-Chinese refugees and to speed their processing.

"The plight of the Indo-Chinese refugees compares in tragedy, depth of despair and urgent need of assistance to any of the groups of the last 50 years that we have lived through," said Leo Cherne, chairman of the International Rescue Committee.

The committee was founded in 1933 to help German refugees after Hitler came to power.

Mr. Cherne said that neither President Carter nor Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had expressed sufficient concern for the refugees. He said that he hoped his group's report would rekindle their interest.

Mr. Vance has asked to be informed of the group's findings, he added.

About 180,000 Indo-Chinese have been admitted to the United States since the end of the Vietnam war in 1975, and more than 100,000 refugees are in Asia camps.

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across the Mekong, we put them back in their boat and send them back. If we catch them coming across where the border is through the forest, we send them back to Laos."

The governor said that when refugees are caught in the vicinity of a border crossing station "we give them back to the Laos police." He added, "They treat them very hard. He said that he had seen Laotian police and soldiers beat the refugees at gunpoint into a shack, and the look on their face was very angry." He said that he did not know what happened to refugees in the shack.

The provincial police chief said: "It is necessary. If we take them, more and more will come, and we are a poor country. I feel sorry for them, but it is necessary. Unless they will be killed in Laos, we send them back."

Gov. Pramoon said that at least 300 had been sent back since Nov. 15. He professed sympathy for the refugees' plight. How many may have been sent back from provinces with governors who are less sympathetic to the Laotians is not known, but one governor told U.S. visitors that he was being criticized by the Interior Ministry for not having returned a group of refugees.

Thais Bitter

Thais officials talk with increasing bitterness about the slowness, particularly of the United States but also of other refugee-receiving countries, in easing Thailand's burden.

Thai bitterness also is evident in an increasingly severe attitude in some camps. Thai officials, from Bangkok, Kratie, Chiang Mai and down, often say that the best solution would be repatriation of all refugees to the governments of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia would agree to exempt them from reprisals.

Observers fear that the larger refugees remain here without a significant increase in migration to third countries, the greater are the chances of mass repatriation.

"We push them back," Gov. Pramoon said. "When they come

tion for a refugee's escape, flight would be considered a political act by Laos, Cambodia or Vietnam and, if returned, the refugee would be subject to political persecution." The official said that the United States strongly opposed forcible repatriation.

"We push them back," Gov. Pramoon said. "When they come

with weapons and then support my call for peace. The weapons which I have in abundance tempt it to play with peace war and lure it to make threats.

Assad Trip Reported

DAMASCUS, Feb. 19 (UPI).—President Hafez al-Assad leaves for Moscow tomorrow in an effort to win increased Soviet support for his opposition to Egyptian peace overtures with Israel, Damascus sources said.

Castro View On U.S. Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Rafael Rodriguez, seemed to be part of an effort to ally U.S. anxieties over Cuba's growing military involvement in Africa.

Mr. Castro and other government officials here went out of their way during the six-day visit by the U.S. businessmen to give them the impression that Cuba is interested in normalizing relations, but feels the United States must first lift its trade embargo against Havana.

The U.S. group, including 32 businessmen, traveled to Cuba under the auspices of the East-West Trade Council, a nonprofit Washington-based organization that yesterday called for the United States to take immediate steps to lift the embargo.



## To Offset Troop Pullout

## U.S. Decides to Send 12 F-4s To Bolster Seoul's Air Force

By Bernard Weinraub

HONOLULU, Feb. 19 (NYT).—The Carter administration, seeking to offset the planned withdrawal of U.S. combat troops from South Korea, has decided to increase its air strength in South Korea during the next few months with at least a dozen F-4 fighters.

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown had promised Seoul that the United States would raise its air strength during the next four to five years, and the decision to send the planes relatively early was an effort to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to insure South Korea's security as the pullout begins.

Military officials held out the possibility of a further increase in planes, beyond the 12 F-4 fighters, during the withdrawal.

Mr. Brown, meeting at Pacific headquarters here with high-ranking U.S. military officials, has made it plain that the administration was proceeding with its troop-withdrawal plan despite the uncertain congressional reaction to it. Mr. Brown and his staff fear that the investigations of alleged South Korean influence-buying in Congress will jeopardize an extensive new military aid package for Seoul.

"It would be a very serious matter if the Congress did not approve the necessary transfers and foreign military sales credits," Mr. Brown said after meeting with Gen. John Vessey, commander in chief of U.S. forces in South Korea.

"We're going ahead with our plan," the defense secretary said. "We are planning for the withdrawal and we're planning for Congress to approve the compensatory measures."

Pending congressional approval, the Carter administration is planning a \$2-billion program of military sales, credits and gifts to build South Korea's defenses. Mr. Brown and Gen. Vessey said that the military aid program, over a five-year period, was crucial for the security of South Korea and designed to compensate for the military imbalance between U.S. and South Korea when U.S. ground troops have left.

Besides holding a definite advantage in tanks, artillery and anti-aircraft guns, North Korea enjoys a 2-to-1 advantage over South Korea in combat aircraft. The presence of three squadrons of U.S. F-4s has shifted the air balance in Korea in favor of the South, and the additional planes will tilt the balance further.

May Seek F-16s

The F-4 has been the U.S. Air Force's main tactical fighter plane for at least a decade. It is being replaced in some cases by the F-15 as the primary fighter. In addition to the F-4s that the United States has promised, the South Koreans may be seeking the more advanced F-16.

Mr. Brown said at a news conference on Friday that the United States would retain "substantial air units" in South Korea. "Actually, we probably will increase by a small amount our present fighter capability," he said.

Military officials said later that at least 12 F-4 tactical fighters and additional Air Force personnel will soon be assigned to South Korea in an effort by the United States to make it plain that the administration retains a strong commitment to the country.

The United States now has three squadrons—about 60 F-4 Phantom fighters—based at the Osan and Kunsan air bases, with 7,000 Air Force personnel. It was estimated that the 12 planes might bring as many as 800 additional airmen to South Korea.

There are now about 33,000 U.S. Army combat troops in South Korea, including 14,000 in the 2nd Infantry Division, the key com-

bat force, which is stationed in the corridor leading from the demilitarized zone to Seoul. The first withdrawal of 6,000 troops, mostly from support units, is planned for the end of this year. Few if any soldiers will depart next year, and the second group, more than 4,000 combat troops, will leave in 1980. The withdrawal of the 2d Division is to be completed by 1982.

The administration plans to keep in South Korea the Air Force personnel as well as about 4,000 to 6,000 personnel involved with communications, logistics and intelligence.

## Park Foes Criticize U.S.

SEOUL, Feb. 19 (NYT).—In harsh language they have seldom used before, South Korea's political dissidents have attacked the U.S. State Department for allegedly defending President Park Chung Hee and his oppressive policies.

The target of their unusual criticisms against the United States is the annual State Department report on South Korea's human rights condition. The report, describing a general improvement in the situation, was published Feb. 10.

The dissident statement, which was read and distributed at a church prayer meeting on Friday, has been endorsed by a group of 18 political critics most of whom were jailed on charges of asking President Park to resign from office.

In addition to Yun Po Kwon, former president of South Korea, they include some of the country's leading political and religious figures.



Associated Press

Former United Mine Workers president W. A. (Tony) Boyle leaves courthouse Saturday in Media, Pa.

## Boyle Convicted for Second Time Of Murdering Yablonski Family

MEDIA, Pa., Feb. 19 (WP).—For the second time in four years, W. A. (Tony) Boyle, the former president of the United Mine Workers Union, was convicted yesterday of murdering union rival Joseph (Jack) Yablonski and Mr. Yablonski's wife and daughter.

The jury deliberated for four hours and 50 minutes Friday night and yesterday morning before announcing that they found the 76-year-old defendant guilty of three counts of first-degree murder. The counts carry automatic life sentences.

Mr. Yablonski, who challenged Boyle for the UMW presidency in 1969, his wife Margaret and daughter, Charlotte, were slain in their Clarisville, Pa., home on Dec. 31, 1969.

Boyle was convicted of murder in 1974, but last year the State Supreme Court granted him a new trial.

## Los Angeles Study of Those Living Under Traffic Patterns

## Birth Defects Linked to Stress in Mothers From Airport Noise

By Lois Timnick

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19.—Children born to mothers living under the landing pattern of Los Angeles International Airport are much more likely to suffer birth defects than those of families in other parts of Los Angeles County, a new University of California study shows.

Researchers at UCLA found the rate of abnormal births is 61 per cent higher among blacks and 37 per cent higher among whites in this area than in the rest of the county. They suspect the cause is stress felt by pregnant women who repeatedly hear the noise of jet aircraft overhead.

Nowell Jones, a UCLA psychology professor, and Judy Taucher of the UCLA School of Public Health, analyzed county birth records for 1970 through 1972. They found 30 abnormal births among the 2,545 black infants of mothers living in the airport area, compared with 348 abnormal births among the 47,389 black children in the rest of the county. This translated into an abnormal birth rate of 1,183 for 100,000 births in the airport area, compared to the countywide rate of 737 per 100,000.

Comparison Made

The researchers found 30 abnormal births among the 2,522 white infants of families in the airport area, compared with 1,493

of 172,690 births in the rest of the county. This is a rate of 1,180 per 100,000 in the airport area, compared with 888 per 100,000 in the rest of the county.

The abnormalities included harebells, cleft palates, anencephaly (missing brain) and spina bifida (a defect in the spinal cord's bony enclosure). An additional six cases of polydactyly (extra fingers and toes) occurred among black infants, but were excluded from the statistics because the defect is known to be related more to heredity than to environment and the researchers wanted to measure defects with strong environmental ties.

Blacks were considered separately from whites because birth defects, excluding polydactyly, are found more frequently in whites, Prof. Jones said. He said he has no idea why the normally lower rate among blacks should have almost equaled that of whites in the landing pattern area.

The researchers admit that their study does not prove that jet landing noise causes malformations in newborn children. An alternative possibility is that jet engine air pollutants are responsible.

No Higher Levels

Data collected by the Los Angeles Air Pollution Control District, however, showed no higher

levels of carbon monoxide in the target area than in control locations, including central Los Angeles. Excessive amounts of particulates were found, mostly produced during taxiing and takeoff, but the researchers said they know of no evidence linking combustion particulates with birth defects.

But there is already much evidence that noise can produce such malformations by placing stress on the mother. Anything causing stress, particularly in the early stages of pregnancy, is thought to interrupt the development of the fetus. And even very brief interruptions, Prof. Jones said, can cause abnormalities.

"We know noise causes defects in rats," Prof. Jones said. "If noise were treated like saccharine, it would be banned. Noise is an effective teratogen (monstrously-produced) when applied to pregnant rats."

England, Japan

Studies in England have shown a higher stillbirth rate in Hounslow, a district beneath London's Heathrow Airport traffic pattern. And in Japan, babies born to mothers living under the Osaka Airport pattern were found to be of relatively low weight, presumably because of the stress factor.

"If our results are not finally conclusive, they cannot be dismissed out of hand either," Mr. Jones and Miss Taucher wrote. They recommended "great caution in permitting the elevation of noise levels in any inhabited areas until considerably more information is available."

© Los Angeles Times.

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## Corruption Inquiry Widens

## Rep. Flood Is Reported Target Of Fund-Manipulation Probe

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT).—The Department of Justice is investigating whether Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., endeavored to improperly manipulate several federally financed projects, including an addition to Philadelphia's Hahnemann Hospital, for the benefit of two Pennsylvania contractors who are his political supporters, sources familiar with the investigation said yesterday.

According to the sources, the FBI has received evidence that links some of Rep. Flood's actions to the interests of Edward Dixon and John Dixon. The brothers operated companies that received federal funds in the late 1960s to put out fires in coal slag heaps; in 1974 they received sentences in a \$4.3-million federal tax evasion case.

## Link Alleged

The investigators have been told, the sources say, that the Dixons are linked to the Capital Investment Development Corp., which holds an \$835,000 contract for construction management on the Hahnemann Hospital project.

The \$85-million-hospital project received a \$14.5-million federal grant through the Community Services Administration, and allegations were made last month that Rep. Flood and Rep. Joshua Ellberg, also a Pennsylvania Democrat, improperly used their influence to obtain the appropriation.

The issue gained national attention when, as a result of a call from Rep. Ellberg, President Carter became involved in the removal of David Marston, the U.S. attorney in Philadelphia who

was investigating the Hahnemann case. The Justice Department's investigation has continued and a strike force is concentrating on allegations against Rep. Flood. Fifty FBI agents are reported to be working on the case in Pennsylvania.

The inquiry includes the following new elements, according to sources:

• FBI agents are investigating the Anthra-Penn Community Development Corp., a nonprofit corporation designed to pump federal aid into depressed coal regions of Pennsylvania and financed through the Community Services Administration. The organization was deactivated last March after a dispute arose over political favoritism in its management. The corporation's counsel was Richard Fox of Harrisburg, Pa., who has represented members of the Dixon family.

The FBI agents are trying to sort out the relationship between the Capital Investment Development Corp. and the Environmental Design Center Inc. The design company was formed by Mr. Fox, according to state records. In 1974 it unsuccessfully bid \$500,000 to manage the Hahnemann Hospital construction. In April, 1975, it became a subsidiary of Capital Investment, and that company won the project for \$835,000.

FBI agents have received allegations that Anthra-Penn and Hahnemann Hospital are instances in which Rep. Flood sought to direct the control of federal expenditures to his political supporters. According to a source, Stephen Elko, a former Flood aide who was convicted of accepting bribes, has described the arrangements involving Anthra-Penn and the hospital to FBI agents. Published reports have said that Mr. Elko put pressure on Hahnemann officials to hire Capital Investment.

Rep. Flood could not be reached for comment. He previously has denied wrongdoing but has declined detailed comment on matters under investigation.

## Flood Obtains Funds

In March, 1975, Rep. Flood guided through Congress a rider on an appropriations bill that allocated \$14.5 million to Hahnemann Hospital, although its earlier application for a construction contract had been rejected.

Rep. Flood is chairman of the House Subcommittee on Health, Education and Welfare, which holds the purse strings of the Community Services Administration. The next month, the hospital retained the law firm of Rep. Ellberg, allegedly at the insistence of Elko, then Rep. Flood's administrative assistant.

That same month, Capital Investment merged with Environmental Design, according to state records. Federal agents have been told that Elko later brought pressure to bear on Hahnemann Hospital to hire Capital Investment to manage the construction project; the company went on the job in early 1976.

## Manipulation Charged

In the summer of 1975, the Community Services Administration dispensed \$150,000 to form Anthra-Penn. Mr. Fox was appointed as Anthra-Penn's counsel; two officials from Rep. Flood's hometown, Wilkes-Barre, were to become the nonprofit corporation's top officers.

Anthra-Penn proposed to ask the federal government for about \$5 million in aid for economic development projects. In 1976, however, charges of political favoritism arose and, according to local newspaper accounts, an Anthra-Penn executive said that John Dixon was trying to manipulate the federal government for about \$5 million in aid for economic development projects.

The dispute became so severe that the aid program was halted by the Community Services Administration.

## 'He Gets the Gravy'

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19 (WP).—Elko is said to have told friends in 1976 that his \$37,000-a-year job was worth \$100,000.

A witness at his bribery trial last year said that Elko was angry because he was being forced out of his job to head off a House investigation. The probe centered on his involvement in a kickback scheme to channel federal funds to a chain of California trade schools.

"For years, I have been doing all the dirty work, and the old man has been getting all the gravy, and now it is my turn. I am not going to be forced out," Elko was convicted last fall.

## Vesco Submits

## To TV Lie Test

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP).—Fugitive financier Robert Vesco has denied during a televised lie-detector test that he embezzled \$234 million in securities as the U.S. government has charged.

But the man who administered the test, Chris Gugas, said that Mr. Vesco would only "answer about the \$234 million and would not allow questions about a lesser figure."

Mr. Vesco took the test in Costa Rica, where he now lives. He faces U.S. charges of looting \$234 million from Investors Overseas Services, an international mutual fund.



Associated Press

PRINCE ANDREW AT 18—Prince Andrew, the third child of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, sat for this photograph in the Regency Room of Buckingham Palace on the occasion of his 18th birthday anniversary Sunday. The 6-foot-tall Prince is second in line, after Prince Charles, in succession to throne.

## Suit Claims Lance Conspired To Take Over Holding Firm

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT).—Financial General Bankshares Inc. has accused former Budget Director Bert Lance of violating federal and state securities laws by conspiring to take control of the Washington-based holding company.

In a suit filed on Friday in U.S. District Court, Financial General charged Mr. Lance, the London-based Bank of Credit and Commerce International and Agha Hasan Abedi, BCCI's president, with engaging in an "unlawful conspiracy to acquire control of Financial General through purchases of Financial General stock at premium prices from a select group of favored shareholders."

Also named as defendants are Eugene Metzger, Jackson Stephens, Stephens Inc., Systematics, Inc., and "certain John Doe, defendants" whose identities are not known to the company.

Financial General asked the court to "enjoin the defendants preliminarily and permanently from proceeding with their attempted takeover." Judge Oliver Gasch set a hearing on the case for March 18.

Financial General, Washington's second largest bank holding company with assets of \$2.2 billion, controls about 15 banks in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and New York.

## Trading Halted

The American Stock Exchange halted trading in Financial General stock on Feb. 10 following an announcement by the company that it believed 15 per cent of its outstanding stock had been recently purchased, and that a foreign bank may be seeking to obtain control of the company.

The Securities & Exchange Commission suspended trading in Financial General for 10 days on Feb. 13 after press reports linked Mr. Lance and associates to an alleged takeover effort.

The action filed on Friday by Financial General is a civil rather than criminal complaint. Business disputes of this kind frequently result in such civil suits. Although the SEC and the Federal Reserve Board are investigating the Financial General Transactions, no official government action has been taken against Mr. Lance or those named in the complaint.

Mr. Lance remains a close friend of President Carter, despite his resignation as director of the Office of Management and Budget last year after questions were raised in Congress and by federal banking agencies about his former banking practices.

## Owens Common Stock

According to the Financial General complaint, Mr. Metzger, a financial general stockholder and attorney for the company, and Mr. Stephens, who owns 4.9 per

cent of the company's common stock, agreed sometime between last May and October to obtain control of the company to direct its business, affairs and policy.

Financial General alleges that Mr. Metzger was motivated by a "desire to increase the amount of legal business received by him and his law firm," and that one of Mr. Stephens' motivations was to "obtain FG's data processing business for Systematics, Inc.," owned and controlled by Mr. Stephens.

In late September or early October, the complaint states, Mr. Lance joined with Mr. Metzger and Mr. Stephens, following his resignation as OMB director. "In return for his efforts to secretly organize what has become the Lance group," the complaint states, "Lance received from Metzger, Stephens, and/or BCCI an undisclosed inducement to the effect that, in the event that the Lance group succeeded in capturing control of FG, he (Lance) would be installed in a senior executive position in the company."

So far, more than 4,000 persons have called the Defense Nuclear Agency since a toll-free number was opened last week as part of the agency's search for the estimated 200,000 to 300,000 test participants.

## A-Blast Vets Jam Toll-Free Phone

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP).—A special toll-free telephone number has been clogged with calls, so the Pentagon is inviting written reports from ex-servicemen about possible radiation effects from nuclear-bomb tests that they witnessed between 1946 and 1963.

The address for those unable to phone is: Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Defense Nuclear Agency, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md. 20814. Attention: 1946-63 tests. The toll-free number, which remains in operation, is 800-638-6300.

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## Florida Moves Murder Suspect

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 19 (AP).—Suspected rapist-murderer Theodore Bundy was removed from his jail cell at Pensacola last night and brought here, where the last two in a series of killings took place.

Authorities said today that Bundy, 31, was returned to face charges stemming from the theft of a car and several credit cards. He has been interrogated about the killings since Wednesday, when his arrest ended a six-week odyssey in which police said he played many roles and took on many disguises.

## Jackson Receives Brezhnev Invitation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP).—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., one of the most persistent critics in Congress of Soviet policies, has been invited by President Leonid Brezhnev to visit the Soviet Union.

Sen. Jackson's office said last week that the senator will decide whether to accept the invitation after he returns from Peking. Sen. Jackson has never visited the Soviet Union.

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## Consensus That Died at Tet

It is ten years since Tet, the Vietcong offensive that became the psychologically decisive battle of Vietnam. The occasion has evoked a rush of memoirs and analyses of the war, raising interesting questions about the battle of Tet and about the wisdom and justice of the American venture in Indochina. The most profound consequences of Tet, however, are now plain. No matter who really won the big battle, it exposed a new American consensus: That the price of rescuing Vietnam from Communism had out-run the benefit and should not be paid. It thus destroyed the consensus for containing Communism almost anywhere our leaders thought necessary, at virtually any price. It destroyed the willingness to let the presidency manage containment with minimal interference by the public and Congress.

Presidents Nixon and Ford struggled on against this reality, straining to retain some freedom of maneuver, often covert, against the spread of Soviet or other Communist influence. Even when they succeeded, as in Chile, they only stiffened the ultimate opposition, as Congress finally made clear in rejecting intervention in Angola and favoring a frantic exit from, instead of more aid to, South Vietnam. President Carter inherited a host of commitments and involvements on all continents—and a much diminished authority to manage them.

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To rebuild the nation's reputation in the world and a new consensus for his direction of foreign affairs, Carter set out to give emphasis to the "moral"—and presumably more popular—aspect of foreign policy. Without abandoning traditional allies or such objectives as free trade and global military prowess, he deemphasized the danger of Communism and proclaimed instead an overriding dedication to human rights; to nuclear disarmament as well as arms control; to foreign aid instead of arms sales.

There could never be much question about the worthiness or utility of these objectives. The problem from the start was how he could square such idealism with the more conventional requirements of diplomacy. As Carter quickly discovered—whatever became of Andrew Young?—American values do not always fit comfortably into the pattern of American interests abroad. And they are particularly difficult to project at a time of diminishing American influence over other nations and yet increasing economic dependence on them.

No matter what we think of civil rights or women's rights in Saudi Arabia, we need its oil, its investments and its diplomatic and economic collaboration. We may resent being the world's leading arms merchant, but we will sell with alacrity to Saudi Arabia or Iran. We are daily tempted to sell arms

elsewhere to win friends and influence policies. We may deplore dictatorship in South Korea and the Philippines, but for our own security or military requirements we dare not injure them. We feel obliged to pursue arms control with the Russians no matter how beastly their secret police. We need chrome from South Africa (having boycotted Rhodesia) no matter how offensive its apartheid.

There are constituencies for all these competing values, and their backers in Congress have been yanking at foreign policy until it sometimes seems to be unraveling altogether. But none is preeminent, and without a consensus about which objectives are paramount, no president can easily restore discipline or regain a full sense of purpose and command. The "imperial" presidents in global affairs—from Roosevelt to Nixon—did not so much usurp their great powers as find them conferred because public fears and ambitions were then so widely shared.

It is a peculiarity of the present time that American concerns about the world are in transition. The once overriding commitment to resist Communism everywhere is seen as having been profligate. The defense of the nation's economy—and even liberty—is seen as requiring a distinction between the Soviet exertions that threaten us and those that merely annoy. But there is no handy measure for such selectivity. There is no consensus either about how to rank rival objectives abroad—promoting the economic strength of the industrial democracies or containing such dangers as the poverty of overpopulated societies and the proliferation of nuclear know-how.

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Carter understands these shifts of public sentiment and has tried to adjust policy to them. But he has been unable to locate new doctrines to shape the order of our interests. So he sometimes leaves the impression of lurching from subject to subject without resolving the difficult tensions between, say, his alliances with Germany and Japan and the economic competition against them; or the priorities of American concern over, say, Brazil's abridging of human rights, flirting with dangerous nuclear technology and sending us cheap shoes and expensive coffee.

The consensus that collapsed at Tet was as useful as well as harmful political tool. Without it, there would have been no Marshall Plan of aid to Europe or much other foreign aid to poor nations. Much has been gained from its demise, but with no comparably clear purpose in its place, something has also been lost.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### The United States and Ethiopia

Late in the day—but much better late than not at all—President Carter has warned Ethiopia that if her Soviet and Cuban-backed armies invade Somalia, "even worldwide peace would be endangered." This is another way of saying that Russia's attempt to extend her red empire to the Horn of Africa and beyond is a potential flashpoint for world war III.

The White House decision to sell 60 of the world's most advanced fighter planes, the F-15, to Saudi Arabia—as well as 50 of an earlier type to Egypt—can be read partly in the same strategic context. It is not against Israel that these planes are intended but, if need be, against the Soviet Union and its satraps.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

### The Haldeman Book

Like the world of the alchemist or Volpone, we have here the world of bitter black farce. Every character is a fool or a knave. Every deed is a double-cross. Every twist of the plot is steeped in treachery and loathing. Haldeman, a convicted and still imprisoned perjurer and conspirator, portrays a comic, craven Nixon; too clumsy to erase a tape, too drained to stay awake in a coffee shop, too paranoid to sense trouble, too fatuous to avoid telling the same lie to his trusting lieutenants.

Cumulatively, perhaps, the Watergate library (the Dean book, the Ehrlichman book, the Haldeman book, soon, the Nixon book) is starting to tell a true story—one which collects together a bunch of men who deserve each other and destroy each other. On this line, it matters little who actually shopped who: The detail is insignificant because the conflict of evidence—the mountain of deception—dominates everything...

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 20, 1903

PARIS—The decision of the Tribunal of Commerce declaring that the railway hotel at the terminus of the Orleans railway, on the Quai d'Orsay, had the right to lodge only bona-fide railway travelers, has been reversed on appeal. The Appeal Court of the Seine says that such a restriction is an interference with the liberty of commerce. Now, the hotel is not only permitted by this decision to lodge travelers of all categories, but can also let its rooms for balls and banquets.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 20, 1928

DETROIT—The new Fords, long waited for and ordered by the hundreds of thousands when first shown in December, are now coming off the assembly line at the rate of 800 daily. The giant Ford plant, which reached the enormous total of more than 6,000 cars daily when turning out the old models, is gradually swinging into its former stride. The changeover from the old to the new required an outlay of millions for new machinery and also necessitated a new education for the workmen.



## The U.S. Satisfaction Boom

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK—Dr. Gallup's pulse-takers and head-counters just produced the dazzling news that since the autumn of 1974 the number of Americans expressing a "high level of satisfaction" with life in this country has risen from only 34 to a striking 77 per cent. What could have caused such a bull market in gratification?

The question is the more puzzling because the Gallup breakdown shows the boom in satisfaction to be uniformly spread across age, educational, and occupational groups, and among men and women. Even the number of highly satisfied blacks rose, though by less than half the increase in contented whites. Car life in the United States really is that much better than it was in '74?

Gallup's own interpretation of his findings is plausible—"The somber post-Watergate mood of the public has given way to an increase in national pride." In support of this it seems reasonable to point out also that the Vietnamese war, which had cast its shadow on the national spirit for more than a decade, flared and sputtered to its bloody end in 1975.

Even so, a three-year rise from only one-third to nearly two-thirds in the number of Americans well pleased with their lot seems extraordinary. After all, even the great middle class is well advertised these days as believing itself burdened down by onerous taxes, inflation, an omnipresent federal bureaucracy, the high costs of medical care and college tuition, and the unfair demands of the welfare classes.

### Another Reading

Indeed, read another way, the Gallup findings disclose that 43 per cent of us are something less than "highly satisfied" with the way things are. Among them are 59 per cent of all blacks, 52 per cent of young people aged 18 to 29—the only groups with dissatisfied majorities—and 45 per cent of blue-collar workers. But the last figure is down from 69 per cent in 1974.

Interestingly enough, grade-school graduates, who would be presumed to be mostly in lower income brackets, registered a 68-per-cent majority of "highly satisfied" people as against only 58 per cent of college graduates. These figures lead, finally, to another set of statistics recently compiled for the Senate

budget committee by the Treasury Department.

They show that of \$7.9 million individual income tax returns filed in 1977, 25.5 million came from taxpayers with poverty-level incomes of less than \$5,000 annually; another 20.1 million came from taxpayers earning \$5,000 to \$10,000—a total of 45.6 million returns, or more than half of all those filed. By contrast, for all earnings brackets between \$10,000 and \$50,000, only 41.2 million individual returns were filed. Persons earning more than \$50,000 filed only 1.3 million returns.

Yet, the Treasury reported, 31 per cent of \$94 billion in tax breaks for 1977 went to the 1.3 million taxpayers who were already wealthy. But the 45.6 million taxpayers earning less than \$10,000 annually received only 12 per cent of the \$94 billion in tax breaks.

### Affluence

Almost half the \$94-billion total went to taxpayers earning \$30,000 and up—the most affluent Americans, who happen to be only about five per cent of all individual taxpayers. (The Treasury study cited 59 separate "tax breaks" and defined them as revenue losses to the government caused by "a special exclusion, exemption or deduction from gross income," as well as "a special credit, a preferential rate of

tax, or a deferral of tax liability.")

Not unexpectedly, 68 per cent of the benefits from general capital gains (\$6.5 billion) went to over-\$50,000 individuals. Taxpayers in the \$15,000 to \$50,000 brackets were the predictable beneficiaries of 78 per cent of the \$4.5 billion in tax breaks caused by home mortgage interest deductions. Nor was it surprising that the under-\$10,000 brackets got the lion's share only of such breaks as deductions for social security and veterans' benefits.

So the tax system helped the rich to get richer; and they'll do even better this year, when the tax-break total should rise to about \$93 billion (under present laws). That may have little to do with how satisfied people are with their lives; but the Gallup and Treasury figures taken together do seem to suggest that the continuing redistribution of income and wealth in America, and the political system that maintains it, is not much of an issue even among its victims.

And that suggests in turn that the oldest American myth—the golden dream of wealth for us all, somewhere in the "arghistic future"—releases its hypnotic power. As some skeptic said of President Carter's tax reform plans: "Most Americans don't resent the three-martini lunch, they aspire to it."

## A Talk With Jerry Ford

By James Reston

LOS ANGELES—If you want to see a happy man, look at Jerry Ford. The former president, out here addressing a religious congress of the laity, seems more pleased with life in "retirement" than he ever did in the Congress or in the White House.

The reasons are fairly obvious. He is in vigorous good health. He is by nature an open, optimistic man, untroubled by the economic or metaphysical perplexities of life. He is not brooding over his narrow defeat in 1976, and probably no politician of his generation has come out of a quarter of a century in Washington with more friends or fewer enemies.

He talks about the past and the future now with more confidence and conviction than ever before. He thinks President Carter is in trouble and expects to see him continue to decline in the popularity polls for the rest of this year, but he takes no pleasure in this. Paradoxically, he is still fiercely partisan, but outspoken in support of Carter in most major foreign policy issues.

He is not only backing the administration on the Panama Canal treaties, but defending Carter's decision to send war planes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia as well as to Israel. "Maybe the timing was off," he said here after a long talk with former Secretary of State Kissinger, "but the numbers are about right."

Congress  
His main criticism of Carter is that "he lost the momentum we had going on the strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union by getting bogged down on side issues, but maybe," he adds, "he can get it back."

"Congress should be supporting the President more than it is on foreign policy issues," he insists. "I understand after Vietnam and Watergate that the Congress wanted to regain some of the power it lost to the White House from the New Deal days on, but it has gone too far. We can't make our way in this kind of a world if the president is weakened by too much congressional interference in the conduct of foreign policy."

There are, however, two threats to Ford's serenity—gold and politics. He is hooked on these two monsters. He does not seem to understand that gold is Scotland's Calvinist punishment for original sin, and that presidential politics is an incurable disease.

In the coming week, he will play in two more golf tournaments, and make eight speeches; take classes at two universities, flying from here to St. Louis, lecture at Kansas and Kansas State, address a couple of Republican fund-raisers as distant as Florida, and then come back to California to move into his new golf-course house.

He talks about all this with the enthusiasm of a young man. He's having "trouble with his chipping and putting," but otherwise, "everything is wonderful." In his 25 1/3 years in Congress, he concedes, the Republicans were in control for only two years. But look, he says, "we've won five out of six congressional elections since Jan. 20, 1977, and if we can pick up 25 seats in the House next November, we'll have a pretty good balance."

As to the mood of the country, he thinks he's in closer touch with the young now than

ever before, and this is a "great young generation." Even religion is gaining strength among the young, he says, and like Jimmy Carter, this he emphasizes is important to him personally and to the country.

The one thing he won't concede is that the GOP is counting too much on men in their 60's to contest the presidency in 1980. Of the younger hopefuls, he seems to talk more about George Bush of Texas and Howard Baker of Tennessee than any of the others, but he obviously has somebody else in mind, namely Gerald R. Ford of Michigan.

Partly work at the present pace, "after we move into the new house," finish his book, now four months ahead of schedule, publish it late in 1979, and then decide whether to launch a major campaign for the Republican nomination early in 1980.

We'll see about all this later, but it's enough for now to observe an amiable man without the slightest trace of rancor after a lifetime in politics. He hasn't a mean or petty thing to say against anybody. There is no side to him, no pretense. Just a decent, unpretentious guy who can't get the ball in the hole. "But I'm working on that," he says.

## In Poland, 58 Names For a New Manifesto

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—Democracy, the old story goes, is when a knock at the door at 5 a.m. can mean only the milkman. But it was not a milkman who rang at the door of an apartment on Florianska Street in the center of Cracow at dawn, Feb. 12; it was two plainclothes policemen. They had chosen that odd hour to declare that the lecture they were giving in that apartment by the historian Adam Michnik was illegal.

The police ordered an immediate end to the lecture on "30 Years of Communism in Poland" and told the 120 students gathered there to disperse. The students refused to go and it was the "milkman" who left. But they returned a few minutes later accompanied by 30 uniformed policemen who did not bother to ring the doorbell. They smashed the door down and threw tear-gas grenades into the apartment.

These arguments got the better of the students, who formed a wall around Mr. Michnik until he could escape, let the police know that they were following in the footsteps of the Gestapo and little by little left the area. Mr. Michnik was seized soon afterward, shortly detained and released after being beaten.

The police cared little about being compared to the Gestapo—they have a special grudge against Mr. Michnik, Poland's angry young man for a decade.

### Politics of Protest

Born in 1946 of Communist parents, Mr. Michnik made a precocious and brilliant debut in the politics of protest. At 15, his public criticism of the official plan for reform of education resulted in his expulsion from school. Allowed to return he entered the University of Warsaw in 1964 and soon became a close friend of the two leaders of the nation's youth (and the friendship continues), Jacek Kuron, a sociologist, and Leszek Kolakowski, a philosopher.

After several arrests, Mr. Michnik became one of the leaders of the March 1968 student rebellion, which shook the country. Arrested at the time and sentenced to three years in jail, he was amnestied after 18 months and once again took up his struggle for the establishment of democracy.

One of the founders of the school of neo-evolutionism—the theory of permanent action for progressive expansion—the rights of man, Mr. Michnik was to be found on all the front lines in the battle for democratic action. In 1974, he signed the pe-

tion in favor of the rights of the Polish minority in the Soviet Union; his name was one of those on the telegram of congratulations to Andrei Sakharov when he received his Nobel Peace Prize and he was one of the 50 intellectuals who wrote an open letter in 1975 to protest the pro-Soviet amendment to the Polish Constitution.

Mr. Michnik is also one of the founders of the Workers' Defense Committee, whose members were persecuted and arrested after the violent riots of June, 1976.

### Manifesto

Just before going to Cracow this time, Mr. Michnik signed another declaration. This one, made up of only 350 words, followed by no more than 58 signatures, may well be the most significant and most daring document thus far produced by a democratic movement in Eastern Europe.

This manifesto announced the creation in Poland of a Scientific Education Society. This seemingly innocent title in English is filled with moral and historic significance in Poland. The formation of this society is rooted in the most profound Polish tradition of carrying the flame of knowledge to the people by other than the official paths.

The authors refer to this tradition by declaring: "If men fail to seek their own truth and that of the world, they cannot consistently participate in the construction of the country and its future... No official system of education and particularly no system so subservient to politics as is the one in Poland can fulfill this need."

The 58 names at the bottom of this declaration are a guarantee of its serious nature. They include those of Prof. Wladyslaw Gajewski, a biologist; Jan Klepański, a physiologist; Wladyslaw Kucinski-Goldfinger, a biologist; and Edward Lipinski, the dean of the economists and of Polish Socialists... all members of the Academy of Sciences. There are also the names of writers such as Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, secretary-general of the Pn Club; Jacek Bochenek, Marian Brandys, Andrzej Kijowski, Antoni Golewicz, Julian Stajkowski and Wladyslaw Blankowski, the "Polish Dilemma," a former minister of education and now one of the regime's most severe critics. The Catholic journalists Bohdan Cywinski, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Jacek Wosniakowski are also on the list as well as the theater historian Krzysztof Wolucki, the actress Halina Milonajska, the composer Zygmunt Mycielski.

In other words, a representative sample of the intellectual elite of Poland.

To forestall any accusation of illegal activity, one of the signatories said, "We officially informed the president of the Polish Academy of Sciences." But the future of this initiative does not depend on a decision of the academy. It is at the top echelons of the party that the fate of this undertaking will be decided, for the party is fully aware of the double significance of this manifesto.

### A Reply

First, the ruling establishment must reply one way or another to prevent any seed of doubt from being planted in the immense labor of indoctrination and re-education of history undertaken by the Communist party during these last 30 years.

Just as the numerous illegal but widely distributed publications are a permanent challenge to the government's control of information, the initiative of the 58 is a menace looming over the vital monopoly of history.

The declaration of the 58 intellectuals amounts to an attempt to reconstruct the national memory of Poland and to redirect the nation to its traditional democratic and independent sources of culture.

Furthermore, the party must act quickly, for as Mr. Michnik said, "An enlightened society is the most efficient weapon against the abuse of power."

To counteract this weapon, the party has only one alternative: It must be tolerant and continue its efforts to unify the nation—which must be done to overcome the present economic crisis—or it can launch a new wave of repression, a dangerous and inefficient undertaking.

You will know very soon which way the government and the party have decided to go," a source in Warsaw said recently. "One of these days, somewhere in Poland, the doors will ring at dawn at the home of an intellectual."

Mr. Unger is a columnist for the International Herald Tribune.

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## Obituaries

## Georges Wormser, Banker And French Jewish Leader

PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Georges Wormser, 90, internationally known banker and a leading figure in the French Jewish community, died Thursday, his family announced.

In 1926 he founded the Banque Wormser, and in 1957 he founded the bank Wormser Freres, remaining active until his death in the administration of both family banks, together with his three sons.

Wounded and decorated as an infantry captain in World War I, he then served on the staff of Minister of War Paul Painlevé before becoming chief of the personal staff of Premier Georges Clemenceau, with whom he served from 1917 until Clemenceau left public life in 1920.

Mr. Wormser returned briefly to public life in 1924 as aide to Georges Mandel in the postal ministry.

During World War II he was active in the resistance at Lyons and played a prominent role in the creation of what was to become the central French Jewish organization. Since 1962, he had been honorary president of the Central Jewish Consistory of France.

Mr. Wormser was a founder and administrator of the Curie Foundation and vice-president of the Pasteur Institute group. He was the author of books about Clemenceau and other French political figures, and about French Judaism.

Dr. Martha M. Elliot  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Dr. Martha M. Elliot, 87, a noted pediatrician who was a former director of the U.S. Children's Bureau and a professor at both Harvard and Yale, died Monday at her Cambridge, Mass., home.

Dr. Elliot joined the Children's Bureau, then part of the Labor Department, in 1924 as director of the division of child and maternal health. She served with the bureau, except for a brief period as assistant director of the World Health Organization, for the next 33 years.

She made many trips to Europe during the 1930s to attend League of Nations conferences on child protection and welfare, and spent some time in Britain during World War II to observe the British evacuation of children from the bombing.

After World War II, Dr. Elliot served as vice-chairman of the U.S. delegation that drafted the constitution of the World Health Organization. During 1947 she acted as chief medical consultant to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, which provided relief for children in war-torn Europe.

Louis Sellier  
PARIS, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—Louis Sellier, 92, a founder of the French Communist party and its secretary-general from 1923 to 1929, died here Friday.

Mr. Sellier broke with the party in 1929 over its increasing ties with Stalin and headed a small workers party until the World War II, when he supported the Vichy regime.

Roger Levy  
PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Roger Levy, 90, French scholar and writer on the Orient, died at his home here, his family said today.

Mr. Levy took a law degree but devoted himself to Oriental studies. He was the author of several books on China and the Far East. He had been a professor at various universities in Paris including the Ecole Polytechnique and the National School of Administration.

Flor de Oro Trujillo  
NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Flor de Oro Trujillo, 62, daughter of the former Dominican Republic leader Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, died Wednesday of cancer. Miss Trujillo was exiled from her country after her father's assassination in 1961. She had lived here for 12 years, and was married to George Farquar, an engineering salesman.

E. Roland Harriman  
ARJEN, N.Y., Feb. 19 (AP)—E. Roland Harriman, 82, founder of the United States Trotting Association and chairman of the board

of the Hall of Fame of the Trotter, died Thursday. He was a brother of Averell Harriman, the former New York governor and diplomat.

John McAndrew  
VENICE, Feb. 19 (UPI)—John McAndrew, 74, art historian, philanthropist and founder of Save Venice Inc., died early today in a hotel here. Doctors said Mr. McAndrew, a native of Boston, died of a heart attack.

He founded Save Venice Inc. in 1970 as an organization to restore and maintain the city's art heritage. He personally financed the restoration of a statue by Donatello and a work by the painter Titian. He was author of numerous books on art history, most of them dealing with Venetian art.

Hettie Louise Bess  
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 19 (AP)—Hettie Louise (Tootsie) Bess, 63, the spirited proprietress of a bar where legends of aspiring country singers came to be discovered, died yesterday of cancer after a long illness.

In the late 1950s, she opened Tootsie's Orchid Lounge, whose back door led to what was then the Grand Ole Opry House. Her bar became nearly as famous locally as the Opry itself, even though the Opry moved in 1974 to a new site 10 miles away.

The three-room, split-level bar became a hangout for the famous, not-so-famous and tourists. Pictures of country music stars and their autographs cover the walls, the jukebox in the bar plays country music only, and the bar also has pinball machines, blinking beer signs, peanut machines and jars of Polish sausages and pickled eggs.

House Study Says

## 3 U.S. Agencies Said to Ignore Members' Conflicts of Interest

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—A House subcommittee charged yesterday that a substantial number of high-level officials in three separate federal agencies "have financial interests in companies regulated by their agency."

The oversight and investigations subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee also contended that the agencies—the Federal Communications Commission, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration—sought to minimize or ignore the conflict-of-interest problem and that the FCC had advised its employees on how to evade a law prohibiting their ownership of certain securities.

In all, the subcommittee said, financial conflicts of interest had been found in 243 of the 630 files investigated at the three agencies.

The bluntly worded complaint was issued more than a year after President Carter, who campaigned against conflicts of interest in 1976, took office. The findings of the subcommittee were based on hearings and research on matters that occurred in the Ford and Carter administrations.

Still Pending  
Last year, Mr. Carter recommended, and the Senate approved, legislation aimed at requiring the public disclosure of financial holdings by government officials. But the proposal, which is still pending in the House, would not modify the existing law under which federal agencies frequently allow their officials to continue owning such holdings.

The agencies studied by the subcommittee are responsible for regulating communications, cleaning up the environment and assuring the safety of foods and drugs.

The subcommittee report also charged that the Civil Service Commission had failed to assist federal officials in avoiding conflict problems as it was ordered to do in an executive order signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1965.

The subcommittee presented



Cynthia Hudspeth

## Thirteenth Victim Of L.A. Strangler Is Found in Car

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19 (AP)—The "Hillside strangler" has struck again, police reported, leaving the mangled body of a 20-year-old bank clerk stuffed into the trunk of a car.

The Los Angeles Police Department, desperate for leads to the killer of 13 young women, searched for a yellow van that was seen in the area, but that clue yielded nothing when the driver turned out to be a forest ranger on patrol.

Cynthia Hudspeth was found Friday in the trunk of a car that apparently was pushed over a cliff in the Angeles National Forest.

An autopsy began yesterday. Deputies said there were marks around her neck and she "is definitely one of the 'Hillside strangler' victims."

A preliminary coroner's report showed that Miss Hudspeth was not sexually molested, as were many of the other victims.

some case studies, without naming the officials, to support its charges. Among them were the following:

• Last March 13, an EEC engineer was put in charge of the field office of a large city where his responsibilities included inspecting facilities of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and a subsidiary company. Several years before, the engineer had informed the commission that he and his wife owned 205 shares of AT&T stock, which the committee said was worth about \$12,700 at the time of his appointment. The employee was advised by the FCC to transfer ownership of the stock to his wife.

• In June, 1976, an employee of the environmental agency who is responsible for directing a federal group that reviews pesticides told the agency that he owned \$11,100 stock in two companies that manufactured pesticides and asked the EPA for a waiver from the conflict-of-interest law. No action has yet been made on his request.

• On Jan. 24 of last year, an advisory committee of the FDA voted to continue using a potentially harmful drug added to cattle feed to prevent infection and promote growth. A member of the advisory committee who took an active role in the decision was the president of a large feed lot operation in Colorado. When questioned about his involvement, he said he would not have participated if he had been advised of the potential conflict of interest.

The subcommittee urged Congress to approve legislation explicitly forbidding an official to retain investments affected by matters in which he is involved.

The panel also recommended that each agency develop and publicize a list of specific financial interests that would be prohibited for all of its employees.

Bonn Ratifies Bid To Refuse Asylum In Terror Cases

BONN, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—West Germany last week ratified measures to prevent terrorists from gaining asylum on political grounds.

The Bundestag (upper house of parliament) approved West Germany's accession to a Feb. 27, 1977, Council of Europe agreement on fighting terrorism.

This obliges governments to extradite persons sought for airline hijackings, kidnappings and other violent actions and says that political asylum is not valid in these cases. The right of genuine political asylum is not affected.

The Bundestag also initiated legislation to forbid force-feeding of prisoners on hunger strike.

The Bundestag (lower house of parliament) earlier last week approved measures which extend police powers in the hunt for terrorists. The measures still have to be ratified by the Bundestag.

## Against Retaliation by Superiors

## Carter Seeks Unit to Protect Officials Who Report Waste

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—President Carter will soon make good on a campaign promise to protect federal employees who blow the whistle on waste or dishonesty within the bureaucracy and are unable to defend themselves against retaliation by their superiors.

As a presidential candidate, Mr. Carter made a minor campaign issue out of the case of Ernest Fitzgerald, a former Air Force efficiency expert who was discharged by the Pentagon after publicly disclosing \$2 billion in cost overruns on the C-5A transport plane.

The Fitzgerald case, where a dedicated civil servant was fired from the Defense Department for reporting cost overruns, must never be repeated, Mr. Carter said in an Alexandria, Va., speech shortly before the election. "I intend to seek strong legislation to protect our federal employees from harassment and dismissal if they find out and report waste or dishonesty by their superiors or others."

Next month, Mr. Carter will send to Congress a proposed law to do just that. The proposal will be included in the package of reforms affecting the Civil Service Commission, the agency governing 2.8 million federal civilian workers.

General Outline  
The general outline of the proposed changes were made public Wednesday at the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, during a symposium on "Whistle-Blowing and Scientific Responsibility."

After the symposium, Jule Sugarman, the vice-chairman of the CSC, expounded on the details of the proposed changes in response to an inquiry.

If the proposals are enacted by Congress, Mr. Sugarman said, a merit system protection board will be created within which will be a special council's office.

"If an individual has gone public with information that can be lawfully divulged and, as a result of that, he is being harassed or retaliated against by agency officials, he may come to the special council's office."

Religious Riot In Iran Leaves 6 Dead, 125 Hurt

TEHRAN, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Security units patrolled the streets of Tehran today following clashes yesterday with religious rioters in a 12-hour battle in which 6 persons were killed and 125 injured, officials said.

The street battles erupted in the western Iranian city after an underground opposition group called for a general strike. The government has condemned the group as "Islamic Marxists."

According to official reports, four banks were burned during the rioting, and many others were damaged. Nine cinemas were damaged, and at least 22 other commercial centers were set on fire.

Police said that 124 cases of arson were reported in Tehran. The riot was the most serious since police and a religious mob clashed in the sacred Mevlana city of Qom, 60 miles south of Tehran, last month.

French Leftists Lead by 51-45% In Election Poll

PARIS, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—The latest opinion poll on France's general elections on March 12 and 19 shows the leftist parties maintaining their lead over the governing center-right coalition. The poll, published today in the weekly magazine L'Express, said the leftists would win 51 per cent of the votes if elections were held today, with government parties winning 45 per cent.

A poll in the same magazine on Jan. 23 gave the left a lead over the governing parties of 62 to 45 per cent. Many political analysts feel the slight drop in the left's popularity has been caused by feuding over a common program for government.

The alliance of Socialists, Communists and Leftist Radicals is sharply divided over how much industry it would nationalize on assuming power and on how many ministries the Communists should get.

Finns Set Ban On Tobacco Ads

HELSINKI, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—A new health law, banning radio, television, press and outdoor advertising of cigarettes and other tobacco products, will go into effect on March 1.

The law has been welcomed by health organizations, which say they will step up their anti-smoking campaigns, especially among young people.

The tobacco industry was critical of the move. Their spokesman said: "This is a step toward socialism. If the government allows us to sell, they should let us advertise, too."

cial council and ask that the matter be investigated," Mr. Sugarman said.

Hypothetical Case  
Constructing a hypothetical case of retaliation in which the whistle-blower had been reassigned to an unpopular location 1,000 miles away, Mr. Sugarman said the special council would have the power to prevent the order from being carried out until it completed its investigation.

"If the investigation finds that the individual's action is lawful, then the special council can order that [the retaliation] be stopped," Mr. Sugarman continued.

"If retaliation continues, then the individual can bring the harassing officials before the merit system protection board and seek protective action."

Mr. Sugarman underlined that the board's special council "never gets into the issue of whether an employee's charges are right or wrong. It only deals with the individual's right to make charges in the first place."

Included in the proposals are specific disciplinary action that may be taken against the harassers. Among the penalties are dismissal from federal service and a fine of up to \$1,000. Should the harasser not be subject to civil service jurisdiction but be a White House appointee, the board could report his transgressions directly to the President for appropriate action.

## Clash Looms on U.S. Tax Deductions

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—A clash over charitable deductions on income-tax returns is shaping up between the Carter administration and some of the country's largest charities.

About two dozen charities, led by the United Way of America, are mobilizing a grass-roots campaign to support a bill offering a new tax break to the three taxpayers in four who take the standard deduction. The bill would allow them to take an additional deduction against their taxable income for contributions to such tax-exempt organizations as charities, churches and universities.

The Treasury, firmly opposed, contends that the proposal would provide a windfall tax reduction without leading to a significant increase in contributions and also that the proposal runs counter



Associated Press.

LONDON VISITOR—A nine-month-old seal called Sammy received red-carpet treatment at the Royal Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Putney Hospital in London last week. The animal swam up the Thames and spent five days entertaining crowds around Kew Bridge after he apparently found the water too cold. The RSPCA intervened and placed him in a duck pond, until he could be released off the Norfolk coast. The nurse is Anne Peckham.

to "simplification" of the tax system, a basic principle of President Carter's tax-revision proposals.

In addition the Treasury fears that permitting such deductions would create a serious enforcement problem for the Internal Revenue Service.

Cost Estimated  
Rep. Joseph Fisher, D-Va., who has joined Rep. Barber Conable, R-N.Y., as a prime sponsor of the bill, estimated that it would cost the Treasury \$3.3 billion a year in revenue. Rep. Conable is the ranking Republican on the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, and Rep. Fisher is a member.

Rep. Conable recalled that as a private citizen in Batavia, N.Y., he had run "a lot of different drives," including the United Way and Red Cross. Asked if he thought giving a

separate deduction for contributions would be good tax law, he replied:

"Is any of ours [a] good tax law? If we're going to have preferences of one sort or another, we might as well have charitable contributions."

Asked if he thought the bill would be enacted as part of this year's tax reduction, Rep. Conable said: "I've got it in there primarily for purposes of dialogue." He added: "We've reached the point where we have to consider charitable policy."

Doubts Expressed  
Rep. Conable also expressed doubts about the desirability of several elements of the Carter tax package that would, if enacted, presumably cause more taxpayers to take the standard deduction instead of itemized deductions.

## Quebec Party Is Criticized On Economy

French Publications Hit Levesque Goals

MONTREAL, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—Quebec's ruling Parti Quebecois is under heavy criticism from French-language publications for allowing nationalistic goals to eclipse economic ones.

The newspapers have urged the government under Premier Rene Levesque to play down its separatist ambitions long enough to start dealing with the province's lame economy and high unemployment.

The government has been severely criticized since taking office for concentrating on cultural and nationalist issues until recently, the critical commentary usually made by the English-speaking minority.

The fact that the French-language press has joined these critics appears to signal a loss of confidence among segments of Quebec's population that once provided strong support for the government.

Shift to Toronto  
Recently a major company, Sun Life Assurance, announced plans to move its headquarters to Toronto; a 110-year-old Montreal department store, Dupuis Freres declared bankruptcy, and a newspaper mill shut, costing Quebec thousands of jobs.

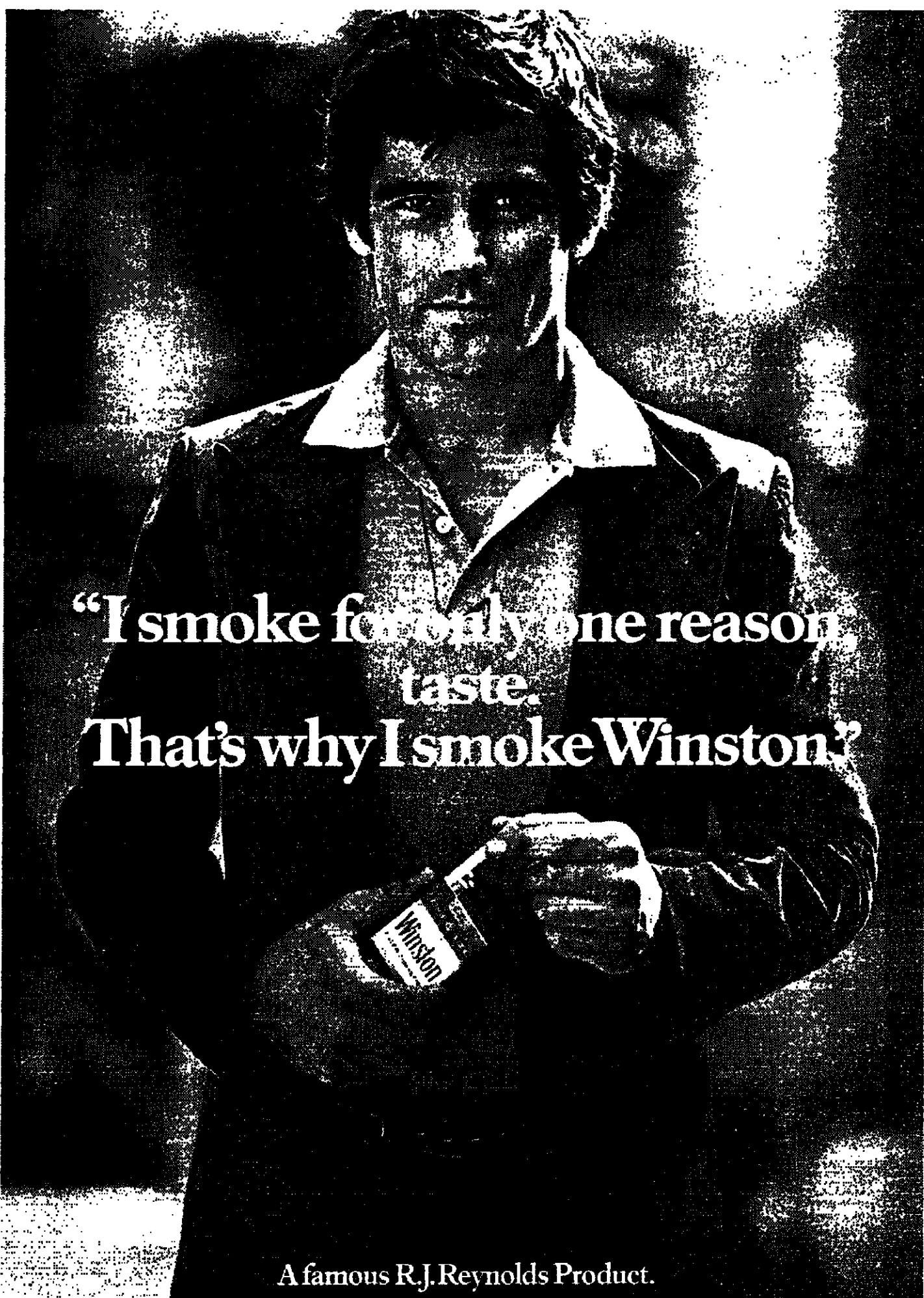
The Quebec unemployment rate now is 11.5 per cent, up from about 10 per cent when the Parti Quebecois took power in November, 1976, and notably higher than the 8.5 per cent national average.

A writer for La Tribune said the party's hardline policy on its French-only language law looked a lot like a government plan to locate an Energy, Mines and Resources Department branch there and cut the area 700 jobs.

France Reiterates Position  
PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI)—French government officials said yesterday that Paris has no intention to reduce its cooperation with Quebec in spite of a new pressure from the Canadian government.

Officials made the comment following an Ottawa announcement that Canadian Ambassador Gerard Pelletier reiterated his request, made last Nov. 14, that France formally explain its policy toward Quebec.

Kuwaiti Cabinet Sworn In  
KUWAIT, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The new Kuwaiti Cabinet took the oath of office yesterday.



A famous R.J. Reynolds Product.

## Michigan Trucker, Driving Blind, 'Talked' to Safety by 2d Driver

EL DORADO, Kan., Feb. 19 (AP)—A Michigan truck driver who ineptly went blind while driving was guided to a safe stop along the Kansas turnpike by another truck driver who gave him instructions by citizens-band radio.

"I owe my life to that man, he was really calm, really beautiful," said Francis Gilmore, 45, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who went blind last week as his car-transport rig sped along the turnpike east of El Dorado.

The 40-ton rig, carrying eight new cars, began to weave from side to side and Mr. Gilmore called out a warning to traffic behind him.

"I knew there was a box [tractor-trailer] behind me," Mr. Gilmore recalled. "I started hitting my brakes, I was all over the road. He came on the radio and kept saying, 'Take it easy, take it easy.'"

As the two trucks sped along, the other driver continued to give instructions to Mr. Gilmore, who admitted he was panicky.

"Get calm, just get calm. Go to your right, go to your right... You're getting up to the edge, you're on the shoulder," Mr. Gilmore said, recalling the instructions to him over the radio.

Then the comforting words, "You're OK now. Just shut it down."

Mr. Gilmore said that he asked the trucker to summon help. It was the last he heard from him.

Highway Patrol trooper Claude Vail arrived and took Mr. Gilmore to an eye doctor in nearby El Dorado. Mr. Gilmore was told his problem was probably temporary, but no explanation of why he went blind was given.



## West Germany Reaps Dividends From Cooperation in Industry

By Harry Bernstein

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany. Hans Weber, one of West Germany's more influential citizens, has been the butt of many jokes, and he is not amused. Mr. Weber is a worker-director of the multimillion-dollar Bayer Corp., which has its world headquarters in a handsome, 28-story building here.

He has heard all the stories. Mr. Weber told a recent visitor about West German worker-directors who have "sold out" to management and are now indistinguishable from their management counterparts.

"Those jokes are made up to repeat lies and I am sick of them," he said. "Our system works well. Maybe that's why some of our critics are so unhappy."

West German workers have a stronger voice in the management of the companies that employ them than any other group of workers in the Western world. And the West German government is investing more money than any other nation in experiments to improve the quality of life on the job.

The West German economy is among the world's healthiest, a condition that stems—according to Mr. Weber—from many others here—in part from the degree of industrial democracy at all levels of corporate life. Yet despite government-mandated worker participation in running the companies, it is not the large sums being spent on job improvements, the system is widely criticized.

Few question the prosperity of West Germany, even with its unemployment rate of about 5 per cent, which is high for this country.

But the usual explanation for the prosperity runs from the high level of capital investment per worker to the contention that Germans are, by nature, authoritarian and patriotic, and when some high authority says productivity must increase, then productivity increases.

### Cooperation

Many leaders, including government policymakers, contend that the generally cooperative attitude in labor-management relations has long been a fact of West German economic life, and that this attitude has helped create the country's enviable economic situation.

The best-known aspects of industrial democracy here are the "co-determination laws" that put worker representatives into the highest echelons of management. Cooperation at the top levels has avoided much industrial strife, yet it is the top-level system which comes in for the most criticism.

Many opponents of the West German concept of co-determination contend that the worker-directors have been co-opted, and identify themselves with corporate interests to such a degree that they no longer truly represent the worker. Stories are told here and abroad about worker-directors who allegedly live in company-furnished mansions, who use chauffeured limousines supplied by the corporations, and receive large salaries as worker-directors in addition to their other incomes.

Though there may be abuses of the system, I found none of significance in a survey of industrial democracy in West Germany.

Worker-directors are relatively well-paid. Their salaries as directors range from about \$8,000 to \$30,000 a year, but even with their income from other sources, they earn substantially less than their corporate counterparts.

While there is relatively little direct participation in management by the workers themselves, the great majority of them take

part in the election of their representatives, who do have a say in West Germany's economic life. Men like Mr. Weber may not be getting wealthy as worker-directors, especially since the German labor federation has a policy that requires worker-directors to put at least 50 per cent of their director salaries into worker education funds. But they are accorded privileges that few other workers enjoy.

For example, Mr. Weber was accompanied to an interview by a young Bayer executive, Vito Mosen, who noted that I had arrived in Leverkusen in a rented car.

"It's too bad you didn't make your arrangements directly through our company offices instead of through the labor federation," he said. "We would have picked you up in Bonn [about 60 miles south of here] in a Mercedes from the fleet we keep for executives, and we would have arranged for you to lunch in our executive dining room on the 26th floor. We have the best kitchen on the Rhine, you know."

Mr. Weber strongly defended the system. He said there is active worker participation in the co-determination system, which is based on the theory of representative democracy.

If workers do approve of the system, as indicated by their large turnout at election time, why is it that only 35 per cent of all German workers belong to unions, when the unions are primarily responsible for creating and maintaining West Germany's industrial democracy system?

### Not Left Out

Under German law, our unions negotiate management for regular union elections covering wages and working conditions, just as you do in the United States," Mr. Weber said. "But every worker is automatically paid union wages, regardless of whether he belongs to a union. Furthermore, workers never feel left out of things because almost all of them vote in elections for worker-directors and for members in the even more influential lower level works councils. There isn't really much pressure on them to join in such circumstances."

Mr. Weber scoffed at the idea that worker-directors are getting rich. He said he makes \$20,000 a year as a Bayer worker-director, but gives half of that to the union education fund and pays another \$5,000 of it in taxes, "leaving me \$5,000 a year for what in some ways is a full-time job."

In addition, he makes \$22,000 a year as head of the Bayer Works Council, the workers group that deals with day-to-day company problems.

According to Bayer officials, the workers also share in the economic results of co-determination.

Fifteen years ago, the wages of workers in Bayer plants in the United States were three times higher than for workers doing the same jobs in Leverkusen. Today, according to worker-director Edgar Ballarin, Bayer workers in both countries earn about the same basic wage, \$8.50 an hour.

But the "advantage" is now with the West German worker, Mr. Ballarin said, because "fringe benefits here—cost Bayer about 60 percent of the average wage while in your country fringe benefits cost the company only about 30 percent. (Like \$8,000 to \$30,000 a year, but even with their income from other sources, they earn substantially less than their corporate counterparts.)"

The philosophy behind the co-determination laws was summed up by Hans Klunker, president of the million-member public

employees union, which includes members of the armed forces: "Here, the economic partners, workers and management, operate on the theory that we must cooperate to make a bigger economic cake instead of fighting one another regularly over the size of the slice each one will get."

At times, he added, "we do fight over the size of the slices of cake, but those negotiations are made easier by the overall atmosphere of harmony, which is due partly to the fact that workers share at least some of the power in the companies."

These other factors, he said, also are involved:

• By law, all information about company plans and finances must be given to worker representatives, and all changes must be discussed before they are made by management. On some issues, the workers can veto management plans. In others, their voices must at least be heard. This sharing of information, and some power, has reduced discussion about the basic economic facts over which the "social partners" bargain in their more traditional union-management bargaining sessions.

There are only 15 unions for West Germany's 10 million union members. There is almost no strife among the unions, which are highly centralized and which give substantial authority to the central labor federation.

German unions rarely quarrel with one another over politics. All 16 union presidents are members of the Social Democratic party. Rudolph Juchacz, vice-president of one of the most militant of the German unions, the 1.6-million-member metal workers group, says, "Socialism through government ownership of basic industry is only a long-range goal with no likelihood of coming about anytime soon."

Few of his conservative colleagues would quarrel with that forecast.

But the unions are generally united to achieve one goal they want now: to share power equally with company owners in managing West German corporations. That demand is vigorously opposed by corporate leaders.

### Anti-Nazi Step

Co-determination at the top levels began as an anti-Nazi concept after World War II. The Allies then occupying Germany were determined to break the power of the German coal and steel industry, the owners of which had been among Hitler's most ardent supporters.

Unions had been stamped out by the Nazis, but those union leaders who were not killed by Hitler's troops were encouraged by the Allies as an anti-Nazi force. The unions then were pressing for the same form of democratic socialism.

The German corporate leaders who were not jailed for war crimes were seeking some means of avoiding the dismantling or nationalization of their industry. The result was "parity co-determination" for the iron and steel industry.

The only real co-determination in West Germany even today is found in the coal and steel industry, where representatives of workers and managers share equally in the power at the top, in what is called a board of supervision.

The elected directors of a coal and steel board of supervision select a neutral chairman, who is not a rarely used tie-breaking vote.

These boards set general policy for the industry and appoint second-level boards of directors that actually manage the companies.

The unions have tried since World War II to get true co-

determination, an equal sharing of power at the top, in all West German corporations. But the closest they have come is a new law which in effect gives worker-directors five votes on the boards of supervision compared to seven for company officials.

The law gave worker-directors more apparent power than real power. For instance, their authorized strength on boards of supervision is six members out of 12, but one of their number must be a management-appointed supervisor. And the board chairman, also from management, is permitted to cast two votes in case of a tie.

### Key Demand

Times, the unions failed to get full equality on the top boards of all companies, and they have in coal and steel. Then they lost another key demand in the course of the legislative battle.

The Social Democrats, pressed by their labor allies, tried vainly to get a law requiring industrial relations directors of all companies to obtain the approval of the worker-directors, as is mandated in a separate law dealing with the coal and steel industry.

The new law, which went into effect in 1977, is really only an extension of an earlier one that gave a third of the seats on boards of supervision to worker-directors, and it is not a basic shift of corporate power.

As of now, the final decision-making power at the top level of all corporations except coal and steel rests with management. In theory, worker-directors have the power to influence the direction of corporate operations in everything from investments and mergers to new products and shutdowns. In practice, though, those boards of supervision leave crucial, day-to-day company decisions to the full-time corporate executives.

There are almost no fundamental arguments here over two other aspects of industrial democracy: works councils and government-financed experiments to improve the quality of working life.

The idea of works councils dates to before World War II in Germany. Because of their power and because they work directly in plants and offices, the councils are in many ways more important than the better known top-level worker-directors.

An estimated 85 per cent to 90 per cent of the works council members are union activists, even though all workers can vote on council members. This means that while the councils are not independently of the unions, they usually work together.

Some regard the councils as unofficial extensions of German unions.

Their powers seem immense. They have what amounts to a veto on a wide variety of issues. In other countries, unions have a sort of veto right over management actions. They can strike in protest if negotiations fail. But here management is not allowed, by law, to act without first getting works council approval on such questions as shutdowns, layoffs, transfers, major equipment changes, work schedules, overtime, company work rules, social services and employee housing (often partially paid for by the companies).

To have a veto over workers' instead of workers' council approval, the government decided to start a "humanization of working life" program in 1974. By last year, the government was spending about \$26 million on a wide variety of programs ranging from attempts to reduce stress and physical strain to systems for the elimination of assembly lines. This year's budget will be more than \$40 million.

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## Holding The Line

Inflatable "sausages" made of synthetic material form an impressive defense for France's beaches against pollution from oil spills. About 25 kilometers of the "sausages" are available for use in the Mediterranean. Here they are being tested by workers on a beach near Nice.



## Figures on President Distorted?

# Gallup, Harris Ratings Challenged

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON, (UPI).—The two most important measures of President Carter's popularity, the Gallup and Harris ratings, may seriously distort the actual feelings of the public, a Washington Post study suggests.

In both instances, and quite dramatically in the Harris survey, the results make the President appear to have higher disapproval ratings than he may actually have.

Taken by themselves, they also tend to ignore or understate a key finding in the Post study: On Jimmy Carter, the jury is still out. A great many Americans, perhaps almost half, say they neither approve nor disapprove the way he is handling the presidency but, instead, are neutral or uncertain or have mixed feelings.

Both Louis Harris and officials at the Gallup organization defended the validity of their ratings but agreed that they had to be read along with more detailed poll findings in order to be understood properly.

"I refuse to take the responsibility for people misunderstanding our results," Mr. Harris said in a telephone interview, "but I do worry about it."

### National Issue

Mr. Carter's approval ratings are considered to be of critical importance to him and to many aspects of national policy as well. As Robert Teeter, a pollster who worked for Presidents Nixon and Ford, put it:

"The President's approval rating at any given time is a national issue. People look at it and assume the President is doing well or poorly. Ratings define the framework within which he operates with the press, the public and the Congress."

Congress is reluctant to back a President with a high approval rating. The whole press's attitude seems different according to the approval ratings... all discussion of Jimmy Carter is based on his last approval rating."

With so much at stake, however, both the Gallup and Harris ratings are based on questions that lead to widely divergent findings and to deplored public sentiment that appears simplistic and misleading. Both

Mr. Teeter and Patrick Caddell, who conducts polls for Mr. Carter, agreed with that assessment.

The most recently reported Gallup poll, conducted in mid-January, showed Mr. Carter with a 57-per-cent approval rating and a 27-per-cent disapproval rating; 16 per cent were undecided. The most recent Harris survey, taken at the end of January, showed Mr. Carter viewed positively by 47 per cent of the public but negatively by 49 per cent, with 4 per cent undecided.

"I agree that if a President goes down in the polls, then he is going down," Mr. Teeter said. "But that is not what is reported. What is reported is such a simple rating—say 56 per cent negative—that suggests that more than half the people are against him."

"It sticks in people's minds. The numbers don't mean that at all. I look for the size of the disapproval rating, and the movement in direction, but I don't think the press or the public do."

### Not Borne Out

Mr. Caddell, who is regarded as an influential force in the Carter White House, said that because of his position he couldn't "credibly get into a discussion of outside pollsters about their measures." He did say, however, that "a perception among elites that the President is in deep trouble—a feeling that many attribute to his poll ratings—is simply not borne out by his own polls."

What appears to cause the wide divergence between the Gallup and Harris ratings is the difference in the wording of the questions they use to assess a president's job performance. Gallup asks, "Do you approve or disapprove of the way Jimmy Carter is handling his job as president?"

That formulation tends to force people to take one view or the other, since it offers no in-between position. Gallup has been asking the question the same way about presidents since the 1930s.

Mr. Harris asks, "How would you rate the job Jimmy Carter is doing as President? Would you say he is doing an excellent, pretty good, only fair or a poor job?"

Mr. Harris says he has been asking that question since 1963. Mr. Harris treats "only fair" as a negative response. So his formula-

tion, like Gallup's, leaves respondents no middle position.

After noting continuing dissimilarities in Gallup and Harris findings, The Washington Post undertook a national survey of its own in an attempt to find out why the differences were so great. In telephone interviews during the last week in January, 1,519 adults were asked to rate Mr. Carter's job performance in three different ways: In answer to the Harris question, in answer to the Gallup question, and in answer to a third question that allowed them to take a middle position.

The third question was, "Suppose you were to grade President Carter A, B, C, D or F for the way he is handling his job as President. What grade would you give him?"

### Trends Emerged

By comparing how respondents answered all three questions, certain trends emerged. First, while Mr. Harris treats "only fair" as a negative response, the majority of people who rate Mr. Carter that way do not.

More than 4 in 10 people rated Mr. Carter "only fair." It was the second most widely chosen category, closely following "pretty good."

Of those who said "only fair" in response to the Harris question, only 45 per cent less than half, say they disapproved Mr. Carter's job performance in response to the Gallup question. On the other hand, 46 per cent of those who said "only fair" actually approved Mr. Carter's job that way do not.

Anti-Fascists Claim Madrid Food Holdup

MADRID, Feb. 19 (UPI).—A leftist urban guerrilla group said they were responsible yesterday for the kidnapping of a businessman whose gunmen stole 1-1/2 tons of ham and sausage which they later distributed among the unemployed in a working-class suburb.

The claim was telephoned to Madrid newspapers by the Oct. 1 Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Group (GRAPO), an urban guerrilla organization with a long record of slayings, kidnappings and bombings. The group has carried out several holdups of food stores and food transports, distributing the loot among the poor.

Thus, while the Harris findings tend to deflate Mr. Carter's popularity, the Gallup findings appear to inflate them. According to the Post's survey, a much smaller, but still sizable segment of the in-between population is also drawn to the negative side of the Gallup measure.

### Cut in Half

When those rating Mr. Carter with a "C" are left out, the Gallup results become 40 per cent expressing approval of Mr. Carter's job performance and 16 per cent expressing disapproval. Those figures represent a decline of 23 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively.

So what Robert Teeter considers to be the key numbers—the ones expressing outright disapproval—are cut almost in half when a middle grade is introduced into the Gallup measure.

Viewed this way, only one in six Americans appears to disapprove Mr. Carter, or have an overall negative view of his job performance, rather than the 3 in 10 or 1 in 2 that Gallup and Harris have been reporting. More than 40 per cent are neither approving nor disapproving.

Mr. Carter as President becomes quite similar to Mr. Carter as candidate: a puzzle to a great many. Those who may like one aspect of his job performance but dislike another, those who feel it is too soon to tell, in other words, those with an attitude of middle or uncertain positions—suddenly loom large.

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## The Evolution of Industrial Democracy in the Netherlands

ROTTERDAM—The problem for 1,800 Dutch meat-packing workers began a couple of years ago when Americans started eating more hams from Poland than from the Netherlands. There were no noticeable differences in taste, but the Polish hams were cheaper, and Dutch ham exports to the United States dropped drastically.

"We were losing millions of guilders a year and decided we had to cut back production and lay off about 1,800 of the 4,300 workers in our meat-packing division," said Rudolph Haveman, personnel director for the giant multi-national corporation Unilever.

But under Dutch law, which provides a substantial measure of industrial democracy, layoffs are not made at the drop of a management decision. As in West Germany and several other northern European nations, proposed layoffs must first be cleared with elected worker representatives on "works councils."

Unilever managers met with the works council members to explain the problem, and contended that if the cutbacks were not made, the economic losses would affect all Unilever workers.

But the works council wasn't convinced of the need for the cutbacks, and their doubts were reinforced by the pressures of the workers at Unilever and by the

Dutch jobless rate of about 5 per cent, which is high for this country.

The works council then exercised its rights under Dutch law to bring in outside financial experts who were asked to evaluate the impact of Polish hams on Dutch ham sales.

If management's financial figures are substantiated, the consultants were told, then try to find out if layoffs are the only feasible alternative to cut losses. Can sales promotions or reductions in other costs save the jobs?

Ultimately, the layoffs will almost certainly be made. Mr. Haveman predicted, but they will be done with special help for the workers involved in finding other jobs, and that help will be worked out jointly with the works council.

"It's the kind of consultative cooperation which we think makes our labor relations system pretty effective," the Unilever officer said.

There is far more industrial democracy here and in West Germany than in Belgium, which has almost no legislation requiring worker participation in decisions affecting their jobs.

But not all employers in the Netherlands are as sanguine as Mr. Haveman seemed to be about the future, although labor strife

here is as rare as it is in West Germany.

Carl Van Vulpen, one of the Netherlands' most outspoken and influential business leaders, said there may be economic trouble here because of world trade difficulties and the leveling out of production of vast natural gas reserves, which have helped the Dutch achieve almost as much economic success as the West Germans.

### 'Radicalization'

But Mr. Van Vulpen said he is even more concerned about "the continued radicalization of our country, a trend that could hurt if not wreck the healthy harmonious relations we have developed over the years between workers and employers through worker participation programs."

Mr. Van Vulpen, head of the Dutch employers' association (VNO), said his members, who include almost all employers in the country, are not unhappy with the kind of participation that resulted in the Polish ham incident at Unilever.

But now, he said, the unions are trying to "grab control of the entire economy, and they're getting help from their political allies. That isn't industrial democracy. It is an end to a free-market economy and it cannot work."

In West Germany, a united federation of all unions has long demanded an equal voice with management in the top levels of all corporations. With the support of their political allies, the Social Democrats, the West German unions came close to their goal last year, but management still has a majority vote on the top corporate levels.

However, in the Netherlands, two of the three major labor federations (Catholic and Socialist) are demanding not just an equal voice at the top, but majority control for worker representatives. And the unions also want substantially increased power for the works councils here.

It isn't an unusual position. Many unions in great Britain and Scandinavia would also like majority control at the top, and are publicly urging it, even if West German unions are not.

But to Mr. Van Vulpen, the demand for supremacy on the top board is another sign that "the unions here want to tear up the old system entirely."

"They are demanding that first we help dig our own grave by not fighting their legislative proposals, and then, they say, they will discuss with us the changes they want to make." While the unions here deny such accusations, the Socialists and Catholic federations

say they don't want legislation that would give workers slightly more authority at the top but leave management with the final, crucial, decision-making power. They would rather wait for more dramatic changes.

The Protestant labor federation here does believe in a system of equal sharing of power at the top, but its voice is relatively weak on the political scene, and in the meantime, the unusual Dutch system of "co-optation" is continuing.

It is through this system, that workers have a voice in the top levels of management, but it is an indirect one.

In West Germany and Scandinavia, workers elect their own representatives to serve on the top-level boards. The numbers vary from country to country.

The Dutch decided in 1973 to compromise bitter arguments over how many worker-directors there should be by giving incumbent board members the right to choose their successors. However, new corporate directors can be nominated by unions, works councils, stockholders, and incumbent directors, and both works councils and shareholders can veto any nominee they believe would not "fairly represent" their interests.

This law seems to give the Dutch works council tremendous power, but it is seldom exercised. Arnold Anzures, head of the works council at Unilever, said, "The truth is, we have never tried to veto a candidate for the board at this company."

The works council chairman is the chief executive of the company, or his appointed agent, but all the rest of the council members are elected by the second ballot vote of all workers, not just union members.

Members are nominated by the unions, or any group of at least 30 workers, and every firm with at least 100 workers must have a works council.

The councils must be consulted about such major matters as expansion, mergers, purchases, and disciplinary systems. And they can veto work rules, changes in profit sharing and pension systems and all matters dealing with safety and health.

Thus, the work councils are influential company-level bodies created by law, and although most of their members are unionists, they are frequently more conservative than the national union leaders.

The national-level unions negotiate labor contracts with entire industries, and the terms of those agreements must be granted to

all workers, whether or not they are union members.

This automatic extension of union-negotiated wage increases, along with the independent works councils elected by all employees have combined to help keep union membership down to about 40 per cent of the work force in the Netherlands. Workers don't need to join unions to get the benefits of them.

The fact that they negotiate wages for all workers and have strong political alliances makes them a major power in the Netherlands, far greater than is indicated by the number of members.

But Wil Albeda, a former union leader, university professor and now Minister of Social Affairs in the Dutch Cabinet, said the unions had to start pushing for more direct contacts with workers in plants and offices because without such worker contacts, "there was a danger that the whole well-developed structure at the top might eventually collapse."

As of now, however, the unions still have substantial political influence and it is this political reality that Mr. Van Vulpen says "could well result in giving the Dutch more radical legislation than any other non-socialist nation in the world."



Aside from a need to keep the money supply under control, U.S. analysts contend, an increase in credit demand to finance the federal government's \$80-billion budget deficit and higher business inventory costs will also put up-

Despite the weakness of the secondary market, a \$25-million, eight-year note offering of New

Of course, the market did have a number of current worries to upset it last week as well. There was the stalemate in the coal-labor negotiations, the renewed decline in the value of the dollar

Finally, the coal strike cast possibly the longest shadow across Wall Street last week. Stretching into its 11th week, the strike raised the specter of worker layoffs, utility power curtailments and—if it went on long enough—the possibility of economic slowdown and lower profits for some companies.

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	Sales in 1986				Net Change
	1000	High	Low	13th	
FrankIE	.48	1315	1376	1387	1274-14
FrankIE	1	1125	2776	9236	2246-14
FrankIE	16	20	114	1172	1144+14
FrankIE	24	69	4	39	4
FrankIE	2.31e	743	203e	20	203e+1-14
FrankIE	.80	223	163e	16	15-14
FrankIE	1.4	713	133e	1294	1294-14
FrankIE	.30	12	74	7	7-14
FrankIE	.26	123	89	14	14-14
FrankIE	.23e	74	224	213e	217e-11e

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Abu Dhabi Investment Co.  
The Arab and Morgan Co.  
Banca della Svizzera Italia  
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, B.  
(Overseas) Ltd.  
Banque Arabe et Internat.  
Banque Générale du Lux.  
Banque Nationale de Pa.  
Banque Populaire Suisse  
Barclays Bank Internat.  
Bayerische Vereinsbank  
Cassa dei Depositi e Co.  
Chemical Bank Internat.  
Comptoir de Banque et  
Credito Commerciale di Fr.  
Credito Italiano, Banca d'Int.  
Dewsey & Associés Internat.  
European Banking Corp.  
Girozentrale und Bank d.  
Hambros Bank.  
E. F. Hutton & Co. N.Y.  
Jardine Fleming & Comp.  
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Bros.  
Lazard Brothers & Co.  
McLeod, Young, Weir Int.  
Morgan Grenfell & Co.  
The National Commercial  
The Nikko Securities Co.  
Österreichische Länderban.  
Pisano, Holding & Piaz.  
Salomon Brothers Internat.  
Singer and Friedlander  
Société Générale (France)  
Sofins S.p.A.  
Svenska Handelsbanken  
Union de Banques Arabes  
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

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[illegible]**Offering price: 100%**

Pending approval of the New York Stock Exchange

Pending approval of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc.



[illegible]

ERCCorp	72	39	25	26
Elaborado Genl		10	17%	17%

[illegible]

As provided in the Terms and Conditions Redemption Form No. 3, amounting to Dfls. 12,500,000.—, has been drawn for redemption on April 1, 1978 and consequently the Note which bears number 3, and all Notes bearing a number which is 4 or a multiple of 4 plus 3, are payable as from

**April 1, 1978**

at

**Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.**  
(Central Paying Agent)  
**Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.**  
**Bank Mees & Hope NV**  
**Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.**  
in Amsterdam;  
**Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgcoise**  
in Luxembourg;  
**Crédit Commercial de France**  
in Paris;  
**Algemene Bank Nederland (Genève) S.A.**  
in Geneva;  
**Algemene Bank Nederland in der Schweiz AG**  
in Zurich.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes, the rate of interest has been fixed at 8 5/16% per annum for the interest period running from February 20th, 1978, to August 20th, 1978.

Week Ended Feb. 17, 1978

	High	Low	Last	Change
Inst.	53.54	52.12	52.12	-
Resp.	39.37	37.98	38.23	+
	39.37	38.95	39.03	+
Finance	51.14	50.11	50.11	-
Composite	49.48	49.90	49.90	-
Standard & Poor's				
Indust.	99.36	96.33	96.81	-
Transp.	13.14	12.48	12.67	-
Util.	82.41	81.02	81.94	+
Finance	10.83	10.15	10.20	+
Stocks	90.90	87.66	87.98	-

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2	1970	0.23
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9	0.24	
19	0.10	
20	0.11	
30	0.23	
40	0.33	
12	0.33	
13	0.32	
27	0.42	
3	0.45	
4	0.49	
11	0.48	
18	0.45	
2	0.53	
6	0.53	
10	0.55	
15	0.56	
27	0.62	
31	0.63	
12	0.70	
20	0.70	
21	0.73	
27	0.74	
14	0.75	
16	0.76	
23	0.79	
19	0.84	
14	0.84	
13	0.85	
12	0.89	
1970	0.89	
1970	0.87	

**...in the finest royal tradition**



**"Royal treatment."** That may sound a little strong today. But at Hypo-Bank we take it quite seriously. We are Germany's oldest publicly-owned bank, established in Munich

By royal proclamation in 1835, it started a tradition: Royal service to our customers and their financial needs is basic to our banking philosophy.

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[illegible]

45	5	1-16	21	5	20	47%
46	12	5%	30	14	6%	48%
47	18	9%	26	1%	4	21%
48	180	17	26	1%	4	21%
49	12	13-16	26	1%	5	13%
50	25	28	5	1-16	b	1%
51	20	2	28	1%	b	1%
52	25	49	28	1%	17-15-	25
53	20	2-3	4%	8	4%	45
54	20	27	31	5	2	24%
55	20	27	31	5	2	24%
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97	20	27	31	5	2	24%
98	20	27	31	5	2	24%
99	20	27	31	5	2	24%
100	20	27	31	5	2	24%

## American Exchange Options

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

**FENOSA**

**Fuerzas Eléctricas del Noroeste, S.A.**

**U.S.\$30,000,000**

**Term Loan**

*Managed by*

Chase Manhattan  
Limited

European American  
Bank & Trust Company

*Co-Managed by*

Bank of Montreal

Banque Canadienne Nationale  
(Europe)

The Nippon Credit Bank, Ltd.

Orion Bank Limited

*Provided by*

Bank of Montreal

Banque Canadienne Nationale  
(Europe)

European American Bank & Trust Company

Girard Bank

Internationale Genossenschaftsbank AG

Italian International Bank Limited

Midland and International Banks Limited

Nederlandse Credietbank NV

Orion Bank Limited

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.

The Mitsui Trust and Banking Company Limited

The Nippon Credit Bank, Ltd.

UBAF Arab American Bank

*Agent Bank*

**European Banking Company  
Limited**

February, 1978









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**THE FEMALE FACTOR**  
A Report on Women in Western Europe  
By Shari Steiner Putnam. 328 pp. \$8.95.  
Reviewed by Alan Levy

**Solution to Friday's Puzzle**

P	A	N	A	M	A	F	O	T
A	B	E	R	L	E	A	I	N
H	I	C	K	E	D	E	D	E
E	X	E	R	G	E	D	E	D
S	L	A	C	K	I	N	P	Y
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A	N	A	F	E	R	S	O	A
A	N	A	F	E	R	S	O	A
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C	H	E	E	R	E	D	E	D
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E	T	E	R	B	O	V	E	R
T	E	D	A	S	S	E	T	E

**Simply that:** Anyone who does it that option has no reason to feel guilty, oppressed or defeated by those choices.

"This will be, hopefully, ultimate freedom we, as women, will enjoy in becoming knowledgeable about the choices I opening to us... It is the freedom to go backwards as well forward."

*Alan Levy is the author of "I Bluebird of Happiness: The Memoirs of Pan Pearce."*



(C) Los Angeles Times

Some openings, like the Slav defense, look so solid and defensive in character that it is easy to forget about the few but important gambits they put at Black's disposal. Yet some of these gambits are strong enough to wreck what would otherwise be positionally potent variations for White.

In the game between the master Dmitry Zaitseman, a former Russian who now lives in New York, and International Master Einar Steinfeldt of Queens from the ninth round of the G.H.I. International tournament in New York, it would

SLAY DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
Zakman	Medins	Zakman	Medins
1 N-KB3	N-KK3	17 BxN	BxP-E
2 P-B4	P-B3	18 QxP	Q-KB4
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 QxNP	R-Q3
4 N-B3	PxP	20 Q-B6	K-E2
5 P-QR4	N-R3	21 QR-Q2	P-N3
6 N-K5	N-KN5	22 R-P7	P-KR4
7 B-B4	N-N6	23 P-R4	B-B2
8 P-K3	NxN	24 P-B4	KB-Q1
9 ExN	P-B3	25 R-E3	R-Q5
10 B-N3	B-B4	26 P-E7	R(1)-Q2
11 P-B4	B-K3	27 Q-N8	Q-B4
12 R-B1	Q-R4	28 R-K3	Q-N3
13 B-E2	R-Q1	29 Q-R4	RxBP
14 P-Q6	PxP	30 B-B2	RxB
15 O-O	PxP	31 Resigns	
16 Q-K1	N-Q6		

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Answer here: "  THE  "

**"Printed in Great Britain"**

\*YA WANNA KNOW SOMETHIN'?  
CLEAN ROOMS ARE **BORING!**\*







